nance of Civilization,"
, is a most magnificent oil-painton, together with other fine paintpunted, at No. 180 State street,
said out this day and evening for
ag, by Smith & Harrison, autition

ofy Competition.
dry goods house in this city that
5, 35, and 50 cents black alpaca, or
5 black cashmerses for like amount,
ew York Store, 284 and 286 West

Square Grand Pianos

se, or money refunded. Music, 92 Van Buren str ARRIAGES.

dealers and manufacturers. HORATIO PRATT, Agent,

DEATHS. N. Y., Dec. 19, 1874, Fiorence Eliza, ries S. and Mary E. Munn, aged days. l, at the residence of John Moore, neumonia, David Franklin Brandt,

ather's residence, 130 Throop-st., at Dec. 24, to Rosehill Cometery by are invited to attend. In Francisco papers please copy. 3, at 2 a. m., Nora Casoy, wife of

ber late residence, corner Thirtysta., at 9 o'clock sunday, Dec. 27,
h, tasnee to Calvery in carriages,
ress and Evening News please copy.
23, at 3 a. m., the Rev. David
rear of bis age.
on Friday, the 28th, Services at
wran Church, corner Monroe and
p. m. Friends of the family are inayatternoon, Dec. 24, at I o'clock, carriages to Graceland Cemetary. 27, Dec. 22, 174, Jeannette McWade, as and 23 days.

suddenes of her parents, 498 Second-24, at 12 30 o'clock p. m., to Gracene Hospital, Chicago, Dec. 22, 1374.

CIAL NOTICES. ds of Thirty Years

SOOTHING SYRUP has been used var-failing ancoess. It corrects acid-alleves wind colic, regulates the bow-end diarrhea, whether arising from uses. An old and well-tried remedy. rposes of a Family Liniment,

PANACEA will be found invalua-lief will follow its use in all cases of bowels, or side; rheumatism, colle, wises. For internal and external use. en Look Pale and Sick than having worms in the stomach. FUGE COMFITS will destroy worms child, being perfectly WHITE, and

CTION SALES. . P. GORE & CO., 70 Wabash-av.

Dec. 24, at 9:30 o'c'k, old Furniture. Suits of Every Style.

od Top Tables.

Wardrobes, Book-cases, Parlor and Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Hair and UCTION,

y, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock, G. Crockery. Decorated Toilet Sets. old Furniture, hamber, Dining-room and Kitchen ares, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Carpets, esks, Show Cases, &c. O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

JLAR BALE AT AUCTION assortment of FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, and Housekeeping a stock of Hardware and General Mer-y Trade. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. clock This Morning,

N, POMEROY & CO.

IG ROOMS CENTRAL HOTEL,

RS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

GOODS,

AND SHOES,

Morning, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, DISON-ST., (SECOND FLOOR.)

and Gents' Furs,

HANCE TO GET

UR OWN PRICES.

All my friends and patrons are herewith cordially invited to attend the Grand Openis of my new place, 442 State-st., opposite
Peck Court (National Hall), SATURDAY,
Dec. 26, 1874, on which occasion a FINE
LÜNCH will be served.
Yours very truly, B. A. BAUM,
442 State-st., opposite Peck Court. .. between Thirteenth Fourteenth-sts. .Stockholders' Meeting. Purchased must remove their good. L, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Cilicago, Dec. 24, 1874.

Canada meeting of the Stockholders of "The National Bank of Illinois," for the purpose of electing Distance for the ensuing year, will be held at their Banking one on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next, because in Tuesday, the 12th day of January next, because the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

H. H. NASH, Cashier. TMAS SALE HE MILLIONS! AT AUCTION,

BUSINESS CARDS. ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND DEFORMITY Apparatus Manufactory,
Rooms 26, 27, and 28 Dore's Block, northwest
corner State and Madison-ats.

ddress Dr. J. E. GARDNER, U. S. Cornissioner,
w. cor. State and Madison-ats. Chicago III
Entrance to Steam Passenger Elevator, 77 Madison-st.

The National Bank of Illinois.

GWYNNE & DAY (ESTABLISHED 1854.)

UNTHER'S CANDIES

Collabrated throughout the Union: Expressed to all parts a conts a pound (I pound and upwards). Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. SCALES.



111 & 113 Lake Co., Be careful to buy only the Gen FOR SALE.

GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH. A BRAND-NEW AND ELEGANT \$675 Pianoforte, FOR SALE AT \$260. MCNAMARA & Co., Anetioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

CHRISTMAS.

Scandinavian Yule Observances

free from slate, and is in every qual-How the Day Will Be Observed in ity desirable either in steam or do-Chicago.

> The Church Services, and the Theatres.

> An Appropriate Story for the Season.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Come to-night, In the bright, Golden light Of the ages so old.

Of the ages so old.

O silvery star,
Your power unfold,
And shine from afar
O'er the City of Gold,
Shine to-night,
In the bright,
Golden light
Of the area so old

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Good will to men!" To one another
Let us pass the watchword on;
Unselfish love to sister, brother,
Uniting all our hearts as one,
Love that knows no change nor fading,
Thinks no evil, speaks no guile,
Love that, all our lives pervading,
Leaves no room for what is vile.

"Christmas comes but once a year."
And tarries but a space diurnal;
But in our hearts let's ever bear
The charity that lives eternal,
That, every time Old christmas comes,
He'll find us always glad to greet him,
Having kept his Spirit in our homes
Since last we salited forth to meet him,
CHICAGO.

E. W. LATTEY.

But they my troubled spirit rule. For they controlled me when a boy;
They bring me sorrow touched with joy,
The merry, merry bells of Yule,

delights, and days, we find the record to which

tomes and mustier traditions.

the day was plainly Christ-mass originally, mass being the name then used for all religious services. But, turning from the primitive Church as it existed in the Greek and Roman provinces, was observed. There, however, it was

KNOWN AS YULE, OR YULE-TIDE. probable assertion is that it is derived from the

rightly applied to the season of Christmas, and also that it was used to denote a time of festivity very anciently, and before the introduction of Christianity among the northern nations. To this day, it is said, the Icelanders date the beginning of their year from the time of Yule, in

and Christmas fires. It is more probable, however, that the latter date their origin back to Pagan customs. Christmas, in the primitive Church, was observed like the Sabbath Day, and, like it, was preceded by a vigil. For this purpose, candles were necessary, and it is probable, since candles were hardly procurable by all, especially the poor, that fires were used in their stead. But in Northern Europe, where Yule-tide was observed far more universally, and with far more sport and jollity, than in the South, the Yule-log and lighted Christmas tree were bor-

Quaint Superstitions Connected with the Day.

The Origin of the Highly Valued Mince-Pie.

Scandinavian Yule Observances

Substitutions Connected but was more generally called, was prevalent in all parts of Northern Europe, and is still observed in the Scandinavian provinces and in England. On the night before Christmas, a huge block or log of wood is rolled into the open fire-place. This is generally too large to be entirely burned that night, and on the morrow the charred block remaining is carefully put aside to be used in kindling the Yule-log on the following Christmas Eve. This was supposed to insure good luck to the family through the entire year.

The practice of singing Christmas carols was common to Northern and Southern Europe. In the early Latin Church,

were always sung on Christmay Day. The word is generally derived from candare, to sing, and rola, an interjection of joy. Undoubtedly, this kind of pious song is of most ancient date, and specimens of it are found in every language of Europe. Some of them are very beautifully commemorative of the story of the Savior's nativity others are simply rigious songs, in which commemorative of the story of the Savior's nativity, others are simply riotous songs, in which the custom of the time are glorified, or are even more doggerel, puerile, and simple to the last degree. From a miscellaneous collection of poems and sonnets by George Wither, a poet of the seventeenth century, one stanza of a Christmas carol is extracted, a fair sample of what was not by any means the poorest class of what was not by any means the poorest class of

Le! now is come our joyful'st feast!

Let every man be jolly;
Each room with yvie leaves be drest,
And every post with bolly.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Chrisonas blocks are burning,
Ther ovens they with baked meats choke,
And all their spits are turning.

Without the door let sorrow lie;
And if, for cold, it hap to die,
Wee le buryt in a Christmas pye,
And evermore be merry.

The custom of singing Christmas carols

The custom of singing Christmas earols from house to house is an old one, both in England and Germany, and is still kept up in both those countries. At midnight, on Christmas Eve, a company of singers pass from door to door of the dwellings of the rich, chanting anthems and carols. For this they generally receive the ever-expected fee, and are often invited indoors, where their childs could are warned by a indoors, where their chilly souls are warmed by a tumbler of hot punch from the wassail-bowl.

tumbler of hot punch from the wassail-bowl.

At all times and in all countries, a very important part of the merry-making of this season of the year has consisted in

EATING MUCH.

and sometimes drinking more. Mince-pie, plumpudding, roast beef, and the wassail-bowl of punch form very important items in the history of Yule-tide customs. In the feudal times, it was the custom for the lords of the soil to furnish their retainers and serfs with a plentiful dinper, and it is possible that whatever the serf ner, and it is possible that whatever the serf thought of it, the master was grateful that "Christmas comes but once a year." A boar's head was anciently the first course at Christmas dinners. In the west of England to-day an important part of every Christmas dinner is a young pig roasted whole, and placed upon the table with a lemon in its mouth. Ancient legends speak of a googe-pue as a popular dish; table with a lemon in its mount. Ancient legends speak of a goose-pre as a popular dish; to-day the goose is roasted to embellish the board with the porcine. The plum-pudding of to-day was anciently a kind of porridge, or soup, filled with plums and called plum-porridge. If no old books reference is made to the Yule-dough, or Babie-Cake. This was a Scandinavian custom. A little image of paste was made by the bakers. A little image of paste was made by the bakers, and given to their various customers. In the ancient calendars of the Romish Church, a similar costom is recorded in Rome, where "little images were sold in all the confectioners' shops." This was doubtless intended to have reference to the infant Christ, but the custom has quite

disappeared now. But one of the most ancient dishes of Yule-tide was the dishes of Yule-tide was the MUCH-BELOVED MINCE-PIE, which has been a part of Christmas good things, in England, at least, from a time as far back as any record is made of Yule-tide customs. Formerly it was called shred-pye, possibly because it was accounted a "thing of shreds and patches," also, minched-pye. It was of old as now, to quote the testimony of a traveler, "a most learned mixture of meats." purely sentimental suggestion, not to be taken in sober earnest. More probably it owes its origin to a very common practice among grocers, bakers, etc., of sending to each of their custom-ers a small portion of fruit, sweetmeats, spice, and the like. Possibly some careful housewife butcher, baker, and the rest, and the result inaugurated a new era in the culinary art. It is a curious fact that the Puritans, in protesting against the extravagant joilities of the Christmas time in Eugland, included the "mince-pye" in their culture against the curious factors are resulted to the constructions.

anathema, as a relic of Popery! anathema, as a relic of Popery:

DECORATIONS.

The favorite custom of decking houses and churches with evergreens at Christmas time, which many enthusiastic Christians have supposed to have had some reference to the expresposed to have had some reference to the expres-sions of the prophets relative to Christ as the Branch of Righteousness, or the prophecy, "The glory of Lebanon shall come to thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together," is, without doubt, a relic of Paganism. In beathen Greece and Rome the bay and laurel were used to decorate the temples of the gods at baccha-nalian festivals; and, at the time of the Druids in Britain, the boyses were decked with evergreens. Britain, the houses were decked with evergreens in December, in order, so saith the chronicle, "that sylvan spirits hight repair to them, and remain unnipped with frost and cold winds, until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their daring abodes." The use of the Christmas-tree is a German custom, so, also, is the custom of having the gifts dispensed from the tree by a little child who symbolizes the Christchild. This is protably a last remaining relic of the miracle-plays of the Middle Ages, which were wont to be performed with especial zest at Christmas-time. St. Nicholas, Sama Claus, or Kriss Kringle,—for one personage masquerades under all these names,—is doubtless Britain, the houses were decked with evergreen ades under all these names,—is doubtless a Scandinavian divinity. The practice of a Scandinavian divinity. The practice of Christmas gifts is often thought to have originated in the symbolizing of the Great Gift of the Creator to humanity, in sending them the Savior, but it probably was the old custom among the Romans of giving presents to one another on the Calendrs of January, transferred to the early Church. Nothing is more difficult for the human mind than to wrench itself entirely free from all former traditions and those who had from all former traditions, and those who had adopted an entire new creed in morals yet could not break all links that connected the old life

AMONG THE VARIOUS SUPERSTITIONS
of the past, is one which is still current among
the passantry of Central Europe. Here it is believed that at 12 o'clock at night on Christmas
Eve, the oxen in their stalls fall upon their
knees in an attitude of devotion. An old print
of the Nativity, in which the oxen in the stable,
near the Virgin and Child, are represented on
their knees is supposed to be responsible for their knees, is supposed to be responsible for this absurd belief. Another idea, once very

this absurd belief. Another idea, once very preve'ent, was that the cock crew all night before Christmas Day. We have the authority of Shakspeare upon this point:

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes, Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated.

The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dares strabroad:

The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

It should be said, in extenuation of the bitter opposition of the Puritans to the observance of Christmas-Day, that many customs in vogue had been carried to such excess that they d unqualified condemnation. The practice of "MUMMING"

in England, more or less, as late as the close of sixteenth century. It is scarcely unknown at the present day in the west counties. Another practice of similar character was the appointing of a Lord of Misrule, who, with his retainers, was allowed license for riots of the most disgraceful sort. In Scotland this same character was called the Abbots of Unreason. This practice was universal at the colleges, and was the cause, as might be supposed, of shameful de-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

follows:

a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. The Blaisdell Comedy Company, with John Dillon in popular roles. "The Serious Family," with Mr. Crane as

McVicker's Theatre-Matines at 2 o'clock. Edwin Booth in "The Stranger," and "Katherine and Petruchio." Mr. McVicker as Peter and

The Young Men's Christian Association an-acunce that both of their reading-rooms, at No. 148 Madison street and in Michigan Sonthern Depot, will be open all day to-morrow, and young men having a holiday, with no particular place to go, are cordially invited to spend their ime at the rooms, where they will find over 200 different papers and magazines, and a library of 2,600 volumes, which is free to the public.

A grand Christmas party will be given by the Ladies' Promenade, Dancing, and Euchre Club, this evening, at Wood's Music-Hall, southwest corner Washington and Green streets. Presents given to all present. The hall is one of the best in the city, and with good music, polite attention and good cheer, the ladies join in wishing all a Merry Christmas.

We are in receipt of an elegantly-printed invi-

and skill, and the dinuer will be a fine affair.

Communion Hymn, 210—"Shepherd of souls." Dykes
—The following is the musical programme at Trinity
Church (Episcopal), corner Twenty-sixth street and
Michigan avenue, this morning:
Opening Anthem—"Sing, O Heavens"...Wm, Jackson
Ventte.

St. Mary's Church, Wabash avenue. The first mass, at 5 o'clock, will be a selemn high mass. Masses will also be at 6, 7, 8:30 and 10:30. The 10:39 mass will be a selemn pontificial high mass. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley will officiate, and at the close will confer the Papal benediction. The sermon will be delivered by a distinguished Jesuit Pather. The choir, one of the best in the city, will give Haydn's sixteenth mass. —The Holy Family choir of seventy voices will give selemn high mass at 10:30 a, m.—Genevale's mass in G. Vespers at 5 p. m. "Oratorie pour Noel," Lambillotte; "Dixit Dominus," Assoli; "Laudate Dominum," Haydn; "Magnificat," Lambillotte; "Alma Redemptoris Tantum Ergo," by Rossini.
—At the French Church, corner of Haisted and Congress streets, a new mass, composed by Prof. C. G. St. Clair, will be sung.

Longress streets, a new mass, composed by Fron. C. S. C. Clair, will be sung.

— At St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, C. M. Von Weber's Grand Mass in G. will be performed. The solos will be sung by Mrs. Freeman, soprano; Mrs. Jardee, alto; Mr. Schafer, tenor; Mr. T. B. Groves, bass.

The music for Christmas at the Church of the Holy Name will be as follows:

1. Mass in D. Zimmers

For solos and chorus.

2. # Vani Creator Suirutus". Speratus

pected.

LUTHERAN.

English Church of the Holy Trinity, corner North
Destroom and Eric streets. The Rev. Edmund Belfour, pastor. Service at 11 a. m.

METHODIST.

The officers, teachers, and scholars of the Free
Methodist Church Sunday-school will have a Christmas gathering at the Church, No. 49 North Morgan
street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with appropriate
exercises.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

will close at 10 a. m. for the day. The afternoon and evening mails will close at 10 a. m. There will be one delivery and one collection of mail will be one delivery and one collection of man by the carriers.

The Custom-House, courts, City-Hall, public offices, Board of Trade, the office of the Chief Grain Inspector, the banks, and business houses of all kinds, will be closed throughout the entire

ng facts of which are strictly true, the narrative being embellished with a few flights of fancy, and shaded here and there with tints of light and lark complexion to relieve the general monotony.

water. Disappointed in love, in early life, because be was too mean to furnish his affianced, Miss Maria Morse, with a hair-switch, which she broadly hinted she'd like to have for a Christmas resent, he all at once became a changed man. He also changed his business. Whilom a successful vender of lobsters, he launched out into the hazardous and undefined field, or rather prairie, of curb-stone brokerage. His weakness was produce, and one morning State street awoke to the fact that all the onions, cabbages, and parsnips, and other necessaries of life, in the market, had been bought up. "There's a corner in cabbages!" was the startled cry of the bank-clerks, as they first smelt the air of the exchange; "Onions and parsnips is riz!" knowingly whispered the and parships is riz: anowing; whispered the business-men, as they greeted each other at the free-lunch counters. But we will pursue this ag-ricultural subject no further. Pendulum Pucker made his correspondents settle, and realized a handsome fortune, which he invested in tenement houses, where cabbages furnish such an important article of diet. When he went round to collect his rents his nose always reminded him of the foundation of his riches.

one old, blustering Christmas morning, ten chapter II.

One cold, blustering Christmas morning, ten chapter, Pendulum Pucker, now grown heary, and sharp-visaged, and bald-headed, stood in front of the old State-House, wishing to intercept the first load of potatoes that arrived in town, for his winter store, as he could purchase them cheaper of the peddling country.

rived in town, for his winter store, as he could purchase them cheaper of the peddling countrymen than he could at the market.

As he stood there shivering in the winter's blast, a half-clad newsboy approached, humbly and demurely, and with piteous plea besought him to purchase a paper.

"Get thee gone! thou minute vender of lies and falsehoods!" was the brutal reply,—from which it may be inferred Mr. Pucker was not an admirer of the daily press of Boston. He was partial only to the Sunday papers.

Instantly the gamin's manner and visage changed. Jumping away, out of reach of old Pucker's cane, he executed one of those gyrating movements with his thumb and fingar placed at his nose, for which his kind is famous, and

walk.

Looking up he saw the ugly cane of Pendulum Pucker raised over him in a threatening manner.
Looking down, Pendulum Pucker saw in those
glaring, defiant, white-blue eyes the intrepid soul
of Maria Morse!

But the youth retorted: "Don't you wish you

ould find out?"
Taking him gently by the ear, P. Pucker raised he gamin to his feet, while he stroked the other ar with the flat of his hand.
"Have you a mother?" again demanded the piece, therefore. "In course I hev."

"And his name is-" would not harm thee!" said the miser, more tenderly, "You are responsible neither for your looks nor your name. Give me a *Rerald,—and here is 3 cents to pay forit,—one cent more than the price asked. Don't spend it foolishly now, for theatre-tickets or candy," said Pucker, softly patting the boy's unkempt head, which the latter hung down, that his benefactor might not observe the savey and beliggenet look which

overspread his face. Benechetus. Hayes
Hymn 21—"Christians awake; salute the
happy morn". Wainwright
Hymn 17—"Hark, the herald angels
sing". Mendelssohn
Offeriory (Cantique de Noel)—"O'l holy
night; the stars are brightly shming,"
solo and chorus. Adolphe Adam
Communion Hymn, 210—"Shepherd of souls". Dykes
—The following is the musical programme at Trinity.

He then got up, resolved to reform and lead a
better life.

sides," he mused, "I am not dead yet, and, of

as if each drop were a good-sized Duxbury clam, dug of a winter's morn and placed upon his At last he mustered courage to speak, and

said:
"Good evening."
She smiled, but spoke not.
"Wh-what would you like?—su-suthin' warm-

to receive."
"Then, Madame," said he, "give me \$5. I'm

of them.

CHAPTER IV.

The reader will please excuse me, at this point, if I rise to a personal explanation. While I was writing the preceding, the most unearthly din had been kept up around me, by both my own children and a small herd of the neighbors', who had come in to pass the afternoon. I would like to ask how, in Heaven's name, any one can write success-

man, and opposes my writing novels, burnt it up. Of course I could say nothing, but sub-mitted.

up. Or course I could say nothing, but submitted.

I had really got things fixed so that, through
the influence of Katie King, Pendulum Pucker
had not only become a benevolent man, giving
away millions annually, but so subtle was my
plot, and so powerful the argument, that the
identity of Katie King herself was established as
a real bona fide ghost, Owen's card to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of course now there is nothing left but for me
to finish my story in the plainest sort of way. I
had everything fixed so that Snyder would glide
from the scene naturally, leaving only three characters—Pendulum Pucker, Maria Morse Snyder,
and young Snyder, the newsboy—to be disposed

and young Snyder, the newsboy-to be disposed of. That scheme, however, got knocked out of

and young Sayder, the newsboy—to be disposed of. That scheme, however, got knocked out of my head with the rest.

Probably the reader is not sufficiently attached to the memory of Snyder to undergo a shock when he learns that he is dead, though he might grieve at the indiscriminate slaughter of the rest of my characters,—all except Katio King, of course. Having thus gently broken the ice, I will proceed to conclude with

CHAPTER V.

Ton years are supposed to have elapsed. It is Christmas Eve again, which, the reader will observe, it appears to be most of the time in this story. Around a pleasant coal-fire, in an aristocratic part of Boston, sit a happy family. They are old friends of ours. There is Pendulum Pucker, now a retired merchant, reading a copy of the Sunday Times. Near bim is Mrs. Maria Morse Snyder Pucker, and over the left is young Snyder, the newsboy, to whom has been awarded the highest prize for proficiency in sparring, in the scientific department of Harvard College.

But who are these two little strangers, a boy and a cityle They are children of Mrs and Mrs. the scientific department of Harvard College.

But who are these two little strangers, a boy and a girl? They are children of Mr. and Mrs. Pucker. The boy, Peudulum Sayder Pucker, has his father's massive brow and open purse before him, and the girl, Maria Morse Pucker, talks playfully with him as she plays with her mother's new switch on the floor before her. It is indeed a happy family.

But you asis, "What has become of Snyder?" To which we make answer, "Alas, he's dead, and Pucker married the widow."

Katie King, to whom the family are indebted for their existence, calls frequently and eats apples and drinks cider with them.

She is now assisting in materializing old Sny-

She is now assisting in materializing old Sny-der's ghost, and he will call with her soon and spend a few hours of social intercourse with Pucker and Mrs. Snyder and the children, though Katie says he threatens to punch Pucker's head as soon as he gets Pucker material enough. Certainly, every Christmas story ought to

teach its own moral, but I got mixed up so much in this that I feel to make an explanation. My leading intention was to teach kindness to the poor through a liberal compensation of newsboys. As for the other lessons to be taught, of course, I must leave something to the reader's imagination.

Bellamy Brownjohn. CHRISTMAS CURIOSITIES.

THE WONDERS OF PARIS INVENTION. Lucy H. Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia Press:

'The shops are already making new displays in preparation for the approaching holiday season. Among the marvels displayed in the jewelry windows on the Rue de la Paix, I noticed, the other day, an immense pearl oyster shell, lined with mother of pearl of the most exquisite smoothness and purity, and with two large spotless, lustrous pearls adhering to its surface. The larger of the two was about the size of a small marble, but slightly elongated in form; the other was of somewhat smaller dimensions; \$4,500 was the price affixed to this beautiful work of nature. A smelling bottle, formed entirely of massed pearls, with one large one in the centre of the side, and with book and chain to correspon, looked like a tasteful gif for a millionaire to offer his lady-love; it was valued at \$1,200. Then there was a locket representing a tortoise, the back of the animal being formed of a single large turquoise, while the head, feet, and tail were composed of diamonds. I was shown lately an exquisite parure of likes of the valley, gotten up as a bridal-gift to the young daughter of an eminent Parisian banker. Nothing more lovely, more artistic, or more girlishly pure and eimple, with all its magnificence, can be designed. The flowers were formed of a single pearl each, the broad leaves being composed of small diamonds, and considerable art had been massed pearls, with one large one in the centre

small diamonds, and considerable art had been shown in overcoming the naturally stiff look of the leaf. The set comprised ear-rings, broochpendant, a bracelet, and a spray for the hair. The bracelet was particularly charming, being literally a small wreath of the jeweled flowers.

"But of all the novelities of the season, commend me to the dolls in their winter attire. They are now in all the splendor of their new tollettes, and very stunning and self-conscious do the little ladies look in their trains and sleeveless jackets and lace-trimmed bennets. They are of every style and condition of life; dissipated dolls, all roses, and ribbons, and lace, and fall attire; sociable dolls, who are going out visiting in the most clegant of premenade costumes, and carrying the most coquettish of carriage-cloaks, and roses, and rates are going out visiting in the most elegant of promenade costumes, and carrying the most coquettish of carriage-cloaks, and the most bewitching little card-cases; maternal dolls, who are superintending the toilette or promenade of a very-much-gotten-up baby in the arms of a very-much-gotten-up nurse; invalid dolls, who are receiving sympathetic calls in muslin, or cashnaere peignoirs, or tiny lace caps, and reclining on the sofa in an attitude, while the servant maid brings in a cup of tea; extravagant dolls, who wear real India shawls (a fact, upon my honor!), and real Brussels lace; pious dolls, who are saying their prayers and kneeling on a most dainty little prie prayers and kneeling on a most dainty little prie Dieu with much display of prayer-book; business-women dolls, displaying various wares, such as the latest style of corsets, or the newest thing in bustles, and so on, ad infinitum. Then there is the epistoiary doll, who is writing a letter at the loveliest little secretary in the world; and the traveling doll, who is going forth to the world with a water-proof done up in a shawl strap, and her umbrella slung at her side; and the musical doll, who is always seated at a particularly silent piano, with a sheet of music exactly adapted to her size before her. Some of the windows display scenes, or rather tableau, wherein these small performers figure with good effect. For instance, on the Rue du Quatre Septembre there is quite a touching little group to be seen, a lovely blonde, in wood and porcelsin, and wearing the most bewitching morning drees of paleblue cashmere, has just received some heartrending tidings, and has fallen fainting into the arms of her lady-mamma, while the letter that brought the sad news is still clasped in her drooping hand. A lady friend hurries forward, with outstretched hands, in an attitude of dismay, while the maid is bringing a glass of water. I have already spoken of the interesting invalids who are receiving visits in their dressing-gowns, and then there are wedding-parties, and receptions, and christening parties innumerable. One of the prettiest novelties of the season is the Girofle-Girofla doll, wearing the blue costume of Girofle, which, by taking out a pin and untying a string or two, can be attired in the pink attire of Girofla. Another new toy is a mechanical elephant, with jointed legs and flexble trunk, which walks and twists its trunk, when wound up, in the most natural manner possible—a souvenir of the elephant scene in the Tour du prayers and kneeling on a most dainty little prie Dieu with much display of prayer-book; busiup, in the most natural manner possible—a souvenir of the elephant scene in the 'Tour du

Monde.'

"And, appropos of the 'Tour du Monde,' a story is told about the serpent scene which may bear repeating. The mechanic who was intrusted with the task of manufacturing the suakes for that scene made one beforehand as a specimen, and started to take it to the Porte St. Martin for inspection. He proceeded to the porte St. and started to take it to the Porte St. Martin for inspection. He proceeded to the omnibus station, deposited his snake (neatly coiled up, packed in a parcel, and covered with paper) on a seat in the office, while he went to get his ticket. One of his fellow-passengers, a woman of thieviah propensities, was attracted by the appearance of the package, took possession of it, and slipped out of the door to open it. She untied the string, and our proped a lung great servery packed in a paces, and covered with paper) on a seat in the office, while he went to get his ticket. One of his fellow-passengers, a woman of thieviah propensities, was attracted by the appearance of the package, took possession of it, and slipped out of the door to open it. She untied the string, and out popped a huge green serpent with red eves, in a remarkably lively condition from the long compression of the steel spring in his body. The unfortunate female uttered a piercing shriek, and straightway went into hysterics, so the owner of the snake soon regained possession of his property, and the would-be thief was marched off to the station-house."

So far, so good. It leaves one little to say. But that little is significant, and tax-payers and lovers of honest government will please remember it.

The Bishop of Lincoln finds religion threat-ened on all sides. Cremation, he discovered, would abolish the resurrection; and now he finds that Colenso endangers salvation.

NUMBER 125. THAT JOB.

Mr. S. B. Cobb Tells What He Knows of the Ordinance.

He Paid No Money, and Does Not Know That Any One Did,

He Talked with Aldermen, but Made No Seductive Observations.

An Indignant Property-Owner Protests Against the Ordinance.

Mr. Ellery Explains.

S. B. COSB.

WHAT HE ENOWS ABOUT THE PASSAGE OF THAT ORDINANCE.

Mr. S. B. Cobb, President of the Chicago City Railroad, was called upon yesterday by a TRIB-UNE reporter to give his version of the facts connected with the passage of the recent Wabash avenue ordinance, and interviewed to the following effect:

Reporter-What were the preliminary steps you took to obtain this franchise?

Mr. Cobb—In the first place, there was a com-

R .- Who were the Company? Mr. C.-J. D. Jennings, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Follansbee, Mr. Pierce, and Howard Priestly. They were the original incorporators.

THEIR PIRST STEP.

stock taken, and as times were dull it was pretty were rather weak-kneed, and the stock was not taken as readily as they expected. They explained that under any circumstances they could only get the right of way as far as Twentysecond street, which would be of no use to them. The City Railroad Company could make use of this portion of Wabash avenue, by feeders on Cottage Grove and Indiana avenues, which they could not. They did not want to build the road that short distance. I made the proposition to the Board of Directors to

TAKE THE BIGHT OF WAY, and they opposed it. I told them, we should make better time, and they finally agreed to take it by a vote of 4 to 3. The Wabash Avenue Railroad Company were satisfied with our arrangement and got more pames. The ordinance giving the franchise was drawn up and placed with a Council Committee where it remained for about six months. It was similar to the others presented. Two reports were sent in by the

R.—What about

THE OTHER COMPANY?

Mr. C.—I never heard of the other Company, consisting of Potter Palmer, Fargo, Laffin, and the others, till the second or third meeting before the last one of the old Council.

R.—What did this company call itself?

Mr. C.—The Wabash Avenue Railroad Company.

pany.
R.—What had they to do with the Steam Bail-

nated any such thing.

R.—Did you, directly or indirectly, offer any Alderman any money to vote for the pas

Mr. C.—No, sir, not so far as I know.

R.—Could they have paid anything to any

R .- Then, so far as you know, it was R.—Then, so far as you know, it was
A PERFECTLY HONEST YOTE?
Mr. C.—Yes.
R.—Ald, Richardson says that you and Mayor
Colvin urged him to present the petition to the
Common Council. Is that true?
Mr. C.—Yes, or nearly so. I thought it would
be proper to have some Alderman of the South
Division present the petition. I left my office
and met Colvin and asked him "What do you
think of a railway on Wahash ascenne." Here is and met Colvin and asked him "What do you think of a railway on Wabash avenue? Here is a petition, signed by more than two-thirds of the property owners on that street, asking for such railway." Colvin said if the property-owners wanted a horse-railroad he was in favor of it. I told him I had the petition. Richardson came up and, Colvin asked him to present it.

R.—You disclaim all knowledge of any money being pand?

LAYING THE TRACK.

R.—When do you propose to lay this track?

Mr. C.—As soon as the avenue is in condition.

It is paved as far as Congress street, and we shall commence upon it at once to that point.

R.—By the way—were you closeted with

ALD. CAMPBELL anv length of time? Mr. C.-No, sir; the statement that I was is

pose to keep in repair?

Mr. C.—The ordinance provides that we lay down and keep in repair the space between on tracks.

R.—Does this include the whole space between the east and west rails, or does it except the middle of the street?

Mr. C.—I must study up the ordinance before

THE BOSTAIL CARS
on until they wore out correct?
Mr. C.—The ordinance provides for two-men
cars, and we shall live up to the terms of the or-

Mr. C.—No, sir. We shall put two-horse cars on Wabash avenue, and we shall put some of our Indiana and Cottage Grove avenue cars on

our Indiana and County
there.
R.—Then you intend to increase your stock?
Mr. C.—Yee. By placing some on Wabash avenue, we shall be able to make better time.
R.—It is nearly time you thought of that. The
time you make now is shameful.
Mr. C.—That will be attended to.
R.—Have you seen
MAYOR COLVIN
since the passage of the ordinance?

since the passage of the ordinance?

81 WEST TWELFTH-ST.

The Coal will be very carefully

mined; is coarse and clean, entirely

81 West Twelfth-st.

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SEWING MACHINES.

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rdy required.
Diploma awarded November, 1873; Medal awarded ovember, 1874, by the American Institute.
Den't buy a machine until you have seen it.

BEOKWITH S. M. CO.
NEW YORK: S62 BROADWAY.
Chicago: 231 Wabash-av.

FURS.

No. 545 Michigan-av.

Bry a Useful Christmas Present!

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE FURS.

Marten, Astrachan.

\$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, or \$40 a Set. THEY MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
All warranted first-class, having been made up exusly for the retail sales of a New York Fur House.

FRENCH SEAL SACOUES only \$25.

Private Residence, 545 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.

ICE TOOLS.

W. H. BANKS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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ICE TOOLS

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

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property, at equitable rates.

paid at this agency.

in the Wilmington fields.

VOLUME 28.

COAL. WILMINGTON COAL

THE EUREKA COAL CO. Have established a depot for the storage and sale of their Coal, at

--- The Wassail Bowl.

mestic Coal, equal to the best mined

The Miser and the Newsboy.

Ye watchers who weep
In hunger and cold,—
All ye who, like sheep.
Are astray in the cold,—

Ye wise men of earth,
With teachings so bold,—
Ye men of low birth,
With true worth untold,—
Come to-night,
In the bright,
Golden light

Of the ages so old,

"MERRY CHRISTMAS.
"Merry Christmas!" Gladsome greeting,
Thrilling o'er the wrecks of time,—
Changeiess still, amid the flecting,
Shifting scenes of every clime.
It carries back the memory, bringing
Once again the morning when
Heaven's expanse throughout was ringing
The joyful song, "Good will to men!"

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

So sings the sweetest of all living poets, in that wonderful memorial poem, which is no less Mink, Seal, Lynx, French Seal, a worthy tribute to a mauly friendship that honored both sharers in it, than a forcible testimony the consolations of the Christian religion. To the heart that has learned to trust as well as

as they do, special eras in life, they remind us surround us, and of ourselves also. As we pause at each milestone, we note the gaps in the circle of friends, that some vanished one has left since the last meeting, and in perished hopes, friends,

we always wish to close our eyes, -that of our own individual mortality! A truce to sentiment! Little place has it in

Saxon "geol," meaning a festivity.

However this may be, it is certain that it is

THE THEATHER,
Special Christmas performances are announced at all the theatres and places of amusement as

Aminidab Sleek, and the burlesque of the fifth act of "Richard III."

The Gun Club has a grand shoot to-day at its grounds near the Powell House, 600 birds having

tation to attend the grand Christmas-dinner to be given at the Sherman House to-day to the guests of the hotel by Mesers. Marsh and Went-The menu is a marvel of culinary taste

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.
The announcements of Christmas services in various churches are as follows: Cathedral of SS. Poter and Paul, corner of Washing-

origin to a very common practice among greers, bakers, etc., of sending to each of their customers a small portion of frait, sweetmeats, spice, and the like. Possibly some careful housewife was inspired at one time with the idea of making a compound of the various contributions from

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will preach the third sermon in the Sunday afternoon course to the public in Farwell Hall, next Sunday at 9. m. Gen. McArthur announces that on Christmas and New-Year's days the Post-Office and Stations will close at 10 a. m. for the day. The afternoon.

Old Pendulum Pucker was a miser of the first

at his nose, for which his kind is fambackward, had it all his own way ur his heels struck the curbstone, when, with his stock in trade, he landed prostrate on the side-

"Is your name Morse?" queried the miser. Then reflecting, he answered himself, "of course

Has she a husband?" Aha! I see it all now! You are the son of Maria Morse and the detested William Snyder— no. Bill Snyder—my hated rivat! And yet I would not barm thee!" said the miser, more

observe the saucy and belligerent look which Overspread his face.

CHAPPER III.

It was Christmas Eve—and there was a general celebration of the occasion everywhere. It is needless to go into particulars. The cold wind whistred through the forests, and also in all exposed places where it could penetrate. Of course the contract of here were places where it could not whistle, and dulum Pucker, the miser. Nothing ever whistled there. He lay there on his couch, thinking of his early days, his love for Maria Morse, the hair switch, his disappointment, his corner in cab-bages, his wealth, and lastly of old and young

> petter life.
>
> Taking a sheet of paper, he made a will, in which he gave his property to charity, all ex-cept enough to set young Snyder up in business, and \$11 willed to Mrs. Snyder to purchase a witch,—and thus atone for the folly owever, he concluded that Snyder would get old of the money and spend it for rum. "Be-

sides," he mused, "I ari not dead yet, and, of course, it's against the law to give away my money while I'm alive. Nobody does that. O, this is a selfish world! Would I could help Maria and her boy, for she must be poor!"
Then he stopped short, as if startled. "But why," he asked, "why these tender thoughts—strangers to me these many years? Is it the old love, or is it Christmas that has come to soften my hardened heart?"

As he asked himself this last question, a cold perspiration overspread his countenance, his cheeks blanched, his eyeballs glittered—for, looking toward his mahogapy wardrobe, he saw the doors slowly open, and the materialized

looking toward his mahogany wardrobe, he saw the doors slowly open, and the materialized ghost of Katie King stepped forth into the apart-ment. He recognized the likeness at once, from Robert Dale Owen's description.

Thinking she had come from the other world to borrow money, the sensations of Pucker were of horror unspeakable. Gradually the cold, clammy tomb-like sweat cozed out of his porce, and he sat there panting and breathless, feeling as if each drop were a good-sized Duxbury clam

g?" She sadly shook her head, and replied: "I

"Then, Madame," said he, "give me \$5. I'm poor and needy, and as you don't have to spend anything for vittals and clothes, you must have something laid by."

Again she shook her head sadly, almost mournfully, and with the words. "Do something for Mariar!" she gradually dissolved, fading away from a materialized body, and becoming so thin that through her he saw his pantaloons hanging in the wardrobe; flually she disappeared through a buttonhole, leaving nothing but trousers between him and an unsolvable mystery. trousers between him and an unsolvable mystery The Duxbury clams still occupied his person and, when fully restored to consciousness, hi first miser-like instinct was to make a breakfas of them.

Mr. Fracier for thirteen fine t rkeys, given as Christmas presents, and at the same time to wish him a merry Christmas and many of the m

PENDULUM PUCKER.

Prom the Boston Times.

CHAPTER I.

According to my yearly custom, I hereby furnish the public with a Christmas story, the leading facts of which are strictly true, the narrative

It took full fifteen minutes for me to discipline the foreign enemy and pacify my own offspring; and thus much of the thrilling effect of that seem was lost. You cannot write vividly upon such a matter in the intervals of spanking children and mending broken heads.

And then there are other things which have tended to disturb and agitate my mind. I had the plot of this story all written out, but my wife, who thinks I ought to have been a clergyman, and opposes my writing novels, burnt it

pany organized by the name of the Wabash Avonne Railroad Company, some ten weeks ago. They went among the property-owners on the avenue to obtain the right of way.

R.—What did this Company do?

Mr. C.—After they had obtained the right of way from the property-owners, they came to me and said that they had been looking over this matter, and that they had been round to get trook taken and as times were dull it was pretty.

Committee. R.—What about

R.—What had they to do with the Steam Ballroad Company?
Mr. C.—Nothing at all. Their franchise asked for a track from Lake street bridge and on Wabash avenue to the city limits. They had not asked the consent of a single property-owner.
R.—Did you use

ANY INFLUENCE WITH ALDERMEN to obtain the passage of the ordinance?

Mr. C.—Yes, sir; I stated to them the point of law by which we claimed we bad right of way.
R.—You called upon them separately?
Mr. C.—I saw several Aldermen separately.

Mr. C.—No Alderman ever insinuated or inti-

Aldermen without your knowledge? Mr. C.—I do not know.

oing paid?
Mr. C.—I have not the slightest knowledge that there was.

false.
R.—What amount of the street do you pro-

R.-Do you intend to buy any more one-horse

Y PRESENTS

Estail orders promptly and carefully filled. Liberal discounts to

THE BRIGHT, GOLDEN LIGHT.

The time draws near the birth of Christ— The moon is hd; the night is still; The Christmas bells from hill to hill, Answer each other in the mist.

to love, the saddest memories but bring a "sorrow touched with joy," a joy that no earthly blessing gives, and which no earthly loss can To most, especially those who have passed the heyday time of their youth, all anniversaries bring with them a breath of sadness; marking, anew of the changeful nature of all things that

the merry-making of this holiday-time, and little appropriateness to the record of a few old superstitions and customs gathered from musty old THE OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS at the date and for the reason now assigned, viz.: to commemorate the birth of Christ, had its origin in the second century. For some time previous commemorative services had been held in the various churches, but so uncertain was the date of the event which they celebrated that they were held at various times within a period extending from the Calends of January to the Ides of May. When, however, the matter was taken in hand by the churches, and the records of the Roman Consuls examined, the 25th of December was fixed upon; and we may judge that the reasons for the choice had a fair share of probability, for the date was, subsequently, universally accepted. The name of

we find that, in Northern Europe, also, this day Of this word there are many etymologies given. as different as they are numerous. Learned men have disputed much about it, some deriving it from a Danish word signifying a wheel, others from a similar dialectic name of the sun, and still others from Julius Cæsar. But the most

ginning of their year from the time of Yule, in accordance with a very ancient custom which the laws of their country oblige them to retain. A person's age they often reckon, also, by the number of Yules he has lived.

In the Latin Church Christmas was also called the Feast of Lights. Some have supposed that this had reference to the Scripture, which calls our Saviour the True Light, and from that also derived the use of Christmas candles and Christmas fires. It is more probable, however, that the latter date their origin back to Pagan customs. Christmas, in the primitive Church, was observed like the Sabbath Day, and, sixteenth century. It is scarcely unknown at

rowed from tradition and custom, dating far back into the dominion of the old god Thor.

moralization among the students. Drunkenness, disorder, practical jokes of the lowest grade, and even open immorality, were winked at under the administration of the Lord of Misrule, who, as a writer of the time said, "was invested with that title for no other end than to countenance the Bacchanalian rites and preposterous disorders of his companions." The custom was abolished in the colleges by the Commonwealth, and, naturally, soon disappeared from general practice elsewhere. disappeared from general practice elsewhere. Since the Puritans accomplished this very de-sirable end, we can almost forgive them for their many philippics against our innocent mince-

many philippies against our innocent minocenies.

Certain philosophic writers have discovered an origin for the observance of Yule-tide that partakes somewhat of the nature of the much quoted Arian myth. They suppose that this winter-feast was originally instituted at the time of the winter solstice to show the joy of man that the sun had returned to the northern quarter of the heavens. This conjecture may or may not be a true one. It receives some plausibility from the fact that a similar feast is observed in Greenland, which seems to have no connection with the Christian festival.

Hooley's Theatre—Afternoon and evening, Grand Opera House—Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le Petit Faust," and a minstrel Chicago Museum-Three performances, at 11

Grumio. Evening performance, Edwin Booth in

been secured for the occasion. The shoot will commence at 9 o'clock sharp, and, in case of storm or severe cold, such arrangements have been made as will thoroughly protect the shoot-ers. Arrangements have also been made by which members of the Club can be carried direct to the grounds by the Milwankee avenue omni-

in England, at least, from a time as far back as any record is made of Yule-tide customs. Formerly it was called shred-pye, possibly because it was accounted a "thing of shreds and patches," also, minched-pye, It was of old as now, to quote the testimony of a traveler, "a most learned mixture of meats, tongues, chickens, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange-peel, and various kinds of spicery." Whence its composition it is impossible to tell. A fanciful writer has suggested that it had a first reference to the offering of the Wise Men, who came bringing spices, etc., but this is a purely sentimental suggestion, not to be taken in sober earnest. More probably it owes its origin to a very common practice among grocera, and reference to the offering of the Wise Men, who came bringing spices, etc., but this is a purely sentimental suggestion, not to be taken in sober earnest. More probably it owes its origin to a very common practice among grocera, —Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, be-

Venite. Beethoven

Gorite. Beethoven

Gorite. Beethoven

Fo Deum in C Buck

Fubilate. Lloyd

Failm—"Hark, the Herald Angels Sing ". Coxe

Hymn—"Shout the Glad Tidings "(argan

and harp accompaniment). G. W. Warren

Offerfory—"And There Were Shepherds ". R. E. Trench

Trisarjon and Sanctus

of all kinds, will be closed throughout the entire day.

As regularly as Christmas Eve, comes to The Tribune office a pitcher of delicious egg-nogg with the compliments of Tom Foley, of Foley's billiard-hall. Last night was no exception, and the beverage was up to the usual standard of richness.

Thirteen of the married employes of Prasier's Mercantile Collection Agency desire to thank,

R.—Is the statement made by Ald. Richardson

nember it.

At the last Grand-Jury investigation of the Common Council, when half a dozen Aldermen were convicted of bribe-taking, and imprisonation it, Mr. Cobb was an important witness. Ma

CORRESPONDENCE. THE WABASH-AVENUE RAILROAD-ORDINANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The ordinance passed last Monday evening by the Common Council grantng the City Railway Company the use of Wabash avenue, between Twenty-second and Madison streets, for horse-railroad purposes, is not only an outrage upon the citizens generally, and the South Division especially, but contains mischief and abominations which the city cannot afford to sanction at any time, much less under existing

Striking out the section limiting the franchise io twenty-five years, and making it permanent, is a dastardly surrender in advance in the approaching contest with these corporations elative to the ninety-nine-year lease controversy. The city's views and interests in that matter were thus unnecessarily and coward-ly compromised and embarrassed. True, the ordinance has a section against construing it as a ratification or modification of that infamous act of the General Assembly, extending the period fourfold. Yet, how can the city interpose consistent or effective opposition to this extension a few years hence, when, instead of inety-nine years, she grants a perpetual charter or identical purposes, to one of the same companies? In 1883, when the twenty-five years for panies? In 1835, when the twenty-inv years for which these corporations were previously chartered expired, and the city attempts to regulate them anew according to the advanced and improved views of the citizens in this regard, the action last Monday evening, may be repeated too late. Let it be remembered, that it was under the twenty-five-year law, and in virtue and pursuance thereof, that Chicago, through its Common Council, legislated so favor-

of the street-railway companies, and was thus doubly armed for the combat.

The ordinance is further objectionable inasmuch as it fails to regulate the important item of fare. The Company has the privilege, therefore, to charge what it pleases on Wabash average the company has the privilege, therefore, to charge what it pleases on Wabash average the control of the company has the privilege as a price track in this It also authorizes a single track in this t, with switches and turn-tables. "A ringle le track for railway" is the largest em

The ordinance was passed as drafted by the City Attorney, according to Ald. Richardson's declaration and wishes and efforts. CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—I think it very near time the citizens of this city stopped howling about the Wabash-avenue steal. That people should deliberately elect, or suffer to be elected, such a crowd to exercise Aldermanic functions as this village is, and for long has been, blessed with is disgraceful: but, when they then turn round and yell because they get robbed, and swindled, and treated with the contempt they deserve, it is simply ridiculous. If people howled less, and did their duty at the polls they would stand a better chance of getting to gether a Common Council that had some slight leaven of honesty in it, and have some show of then display if betrayed. Respectfully.

To the Bditor of The Chicago Tribune .

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—In the report of my converation with wonr reporter in relation to the Wabash-avenue railway matter, there are errors which I would like to have corrected. Messrs. Cullerton, Hildreth and Woodman were

the only Aldermen I spoke to on Monday night revious to the meeting. They informed me then that if our ordinance failed, they felt obligated to vote for the City Railway ordinance, which was honorable and satisfactory to me, As to Ald. Richardson's friend who was to take stock and pay for it, I have no right to insinuate that Richardson was to participate in that Richardson that transaction, nor did I intentionally do so. In regard to Ald. Campbell I simply observed that his interview with Mr. Cobb was suspicious, but that I knew nothing of his having been paid. Finally I intended only to suggest that the sudden change of action in favor of the least meritorious of all the franchises, was in itself very suspicious in the franchises, was in itself very suspicious in its bearing on different Aldermen, whom I did not name.

E. ELLERY.

A wildcat killed inside the corporation limits

of Huntington, W. Va., yesterday, measured 39 inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. The jury in the Billings murder trial at Grand Rapids brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday afternoon. The case has been on trial for

Miss Henderson, a young lady compositor on the Time-Table, a paper printed at Lenox, Ia., dr.pped dead while at work yesterday. Heart

The suit of Josephine Mansfield against the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr., to recover the value of two promissory notes, with interest, amounting altogether to \$25,000, has resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

About 200 mechanics and laborers on the foundation of the new Custom-House and Post-Office building at St. Louis were discharged yesterday, and work stopped, the appropriation have

NEW YORK, Dec. 24. - Whitelaw Reid forwarded this evening by telegraph to ex-Gov. Saunders, at Omaha, Neb., and Gov. Osborne, Topeka, Kan., \$4,500, being the amount of the Tribme's dollar subscription for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers. The Tribune is continuing to receive subscriptions at the rate of several hundred dollars a day.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, increasing cloudness and slowly-rising temperature, northeasterly or southerly winds, and falling barom-eter east of the Mississippi.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Dec. 24.—Steamship Peruvian, from

Baltimore, arrived out.

The New British Polar Expedition.

From a London paper.

This expedition, which will consist of two steam whale-ships and about 120 men and officers, will leave this country next summer, and proceed through Davis' Straits, up Baffin's Bay to the Danish settlements of Disco and Upernavik. These will be its base. Then, still heading northward, the volunteers will enter Smith's Sound, and one will be left as an intermediate depot in SI degrees north latitude, in a fixed position, while the second will press on into the open sea which, it is believed, exists about the Pole. The depot-ship will be about 546 miles from the Pole, and the retreat upon it in case of disaster will not be difficult to men with sledges. The expedition will have orders in any case to return in the autumn of 1877, and a steamer will probably be sent to the depot-ship in the summer of 1876 to bring back news of the condition of the expedition and the details of such information as may have been obtained. The report that Commander Markham has been selected to command the expedition is premature. The Admiralty are divided between the appointment of a young, comparatively inexperienced officer, and a senior officer of experience, but with weight of years. The cost of the expedition is The New British Polar Expedition.

THE SOUTH.

Observations in a Tour Through That Section.

A Reign of Ruffianism --- Carrying of Weapons by White and Black.

The Miserable Education of Southern Youth.

Lack of Business-Training--Inculcation of Hate of the Union.

The Bad Condition of the South Largely Due to the Lingering Influence of Slavery.

Louisiana--Statements from the Kellogg Side of the Imbroglio.

Existence of a Determination to Subvert the Government.

How Revolution Became a Democratic Campaign-Necessity.

Anarchy Brought About as a Stroke of Political Policy.

THE SOUTH GENERALLY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.-I have recently made a Southern journey, and have learned something on the way; some things, as I believe, which may be of interest to the readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and, I beg leave to hope, to all good citizens of our Republic interested in its permanent prosperity, the through pacification and harmony of the people, and the triumph of civilization by the placing of our nationality upon a high plan of political morality and of general intelligence. I shall not undertake to give an account of travel, or description of cities, towns, and country, through which I passed; but purpose, here and now, to give certain generalizations, the result of careful observation, which pertain to the people of Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missis sippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and, in lesser degree, to some of the other States of the South. The first observation I shall make is in regard to a state of things which, without meaning any lisrespect, I know not how better to describe

REIGN OF RUFFIANISM. Nearly every man in the South, from Kentucky o the Gulf of Mexico, goes armed; carries concealed weapons. This custom is almost as universal as it was 100 years ago for gentlemen in Europe to wear side-arms. I recollect that, on one occasion, in Alabama or Georgia, when a car got off the track, and all hands were called up to help set matters to rights, I observed that every man, without exception, had at least one revolver in his belt, and some had two apiece. I remained in New Orleans less than forty-eight bours; yet! heard of two shooting affairs at houses of abandoned women, in each of which several persons, including one poor girl, were wounded. While I was in the city, there was also a duel between two citizens of New Orleans.—fought, however, in Mississippi,—in which one of the parties, a lawyer, killed his opponent stone-dead at the first fire. The lawyer resumed his practice in court the next day, as I have since learned, as though nothing out of the usual way had occurred; as indeed was the fact. I found a similar state of things prevailing at Mobile. The customs of the rural least one revolver in his belt, and some had two was the fact. I found a similar state of things prevailing at Mobile. The customs of the rural districts are similar, with a quite heavy touch of roughness added to the general ugliness of the municipal picture. The cities are less uncivil-ized than the country.

This general, almost universal, custom of

This general, almost universal, custom of carrying concealed weapons, I cannot help regarding as a most

LAMENTABLE RELIC OF BARBARISM.

It is one of the sad and terrible outgrowths of Slavery,—an institution based upon force and brutality, unsustained by reason and hostile to argumentation. Slavery did not brook discussion. The barbarism of concealed weapons is merely a continuation of one of the old phases of African Slavery on this continent. I need hardly add that the practice is essentially one of ruffiamism. Civilized men do not settle their disputes by force, except in the last resort. Reason is the rule, force the exception. Barbarous men resort to force in the first instance, and are only brought to reason by superior force. There can be little hope of the perfect civilization of the South until this custom of carrying concealed weapous has been generally abolished.

Nor is the practice confined to the whites, the "Southern chivary." On the contrary,

THE BLACKS BEAT THE WHITES BADLY in this bed between The contrary in this bed between The contrary in the contrary in the contrary.

Nor is the practice confined to the whites, the "Southern chivalry." On the contrary, "It is the sale of the weapons. The only difference is in the nature of the weapons. Whereas the chivalry take to revolvers and bowie-knives, the blacks take to razors and prodigious dirks. Even the negro boys have got up to this business, and, when they get into a row, you will see razors and dirks flourishing in the most lively and gashing manner. Not a few of them have pistols of the poorer and cheaper kinds, so that it is dangerous for a pet dog to bark at one of these black arsenals. This barbarous business, in more senses than one, prevails among the blacks, from Baltimore to the Rio Grande. I have seen very many instances of it in this city. It is more excusable among colored men than among whites, because, as a rule, they are more ignorant. They are singularly imitative in their nature, and they learned this lesson of ruffianism during their experience in the house of bondage.

Another thing which struck me with great force was the miserable education of SOUTHERN YOUTH.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public

Another thing which struck me with great force was the miserable education of southern youth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to two important aspects in which this great evil was presented to my observation: First, the almost total want of training of Southern youth to any practical trade or business. The shift-lessness of many of the young people of the South is simply astounding to a man who has spent all his life in the North, and is familiar, especially, with New Englandusages, where human beings frequently begin to earn their daily bread at 4 years of age. Undoubtedly there is a sorrowful and inhuman side to this, but it is unspeakably less injurious in practical results than the educational neglect of Southern children in praculcal matters, of which I am speaking. It is, in large measure, due to this neglect that the South is to-day little better than a bleak and mournful desolation; that vast natural resources lie totally undeveloped; and that there is so much of ruffianism of lawlessness, and of immorality, among a people wino are naturally brave, generous, hospitable, and magnanimous in instinct.

But, secondly, there is not only a neglect of pitable, and magnanimous in instruct.

But, secondly, there is not only a neglect of the practical education of the children of the South, but, in some respects, and these important, they are badly taught; they are educated into

tant, they are badly taught; they are educated into

WRONG IDEAS AND NOTIONS.

The most striking illustration of this I observed was in Louisiana. There the common schools were "mixed." I made many inquiries of children, and did not find a single instance in which there was a particle of objection to mixed schools among the young children themselves. In every instance where such objection was made, very little cross-examination showed that it had been put into the child's head by its parents. I undertake to say that this result, on faithful inquiry, will be found to be absolutely invariable. There will be no exception. I do not state this notable fact as an argument in favor of mixed schools. On the contrary, on account of race-prejudices which exist among the grown-up people of the South, of Indiana, and of some other portions of our enlightened Republic, I am opposed to the recognition of such schools in the Federal law. I do most firmly insist, however, that it is a relie of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of parabarism, and of a very poor quality of parabarism, and one a contract of one respective of the parabarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of parabarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of parabarism of the total very poor quality of parabarism of one recognition of one of the parabarism of one of one recognition of one of the parabarism of the parabarism of the parabarism of th of barbarism, and of a very poor quality of bar-barism at that, to educate children of one race

in haired of the children of another, and this no less in Indiana than in Louisiana.

But even a more lamentable manifestation, perhaps, of the positively bad teaching of South children and youth, is their political education at home. In thousands of instances they are

HATE THE UNION, from the time they are taught anything. They from the time they are taught anything. They imbibe this lesson, so to say, from their mother's breast, Such, I do most gladly agree, is not the universal fact, but it is true in almost infinitely more instances than would be believed by those who deal in miscellaneous gush of the fraternal kind. There are thousands, tens of thousands, of excellent men and women in the South, who depends on the land and continue to the hand advertisers. do nothing in the bad educational line here spoken of; persons who are now sincerely devoted to the Union, and to the grand and beneficent idea of harmonious nationality. They are a power in the South, and I believe they are increasing in numbers as the true ideas and doctrines of the Republican party become and doctrines of the Republican party become better known. But as yet they are in a minority among the white people. The influence of the other sort is only bad, and that continually. I defer speaking of other matters to which I gave no little study and attention, for another

gave no little study and attention, for another occasion. I conclude with the asseveration that it is not reconstruction, it is not even carpetbagism,—bad as much of that is,—which has most to do with preventing the South from becoming prosperous and happy, but that it is the LINGERING INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

When this shall have passed away entirely, we may hope to become a harmonious nationality. may hope to become a harmonious nationality, and, I fear, not before. It can never pass entirely away, except through the utter destruction of modern Democracy, which came to life through slavery, and in that, and that alone, lived, and moved, and had its being. H. I. J.

LOUISIANA. STATEMENTS FROM A KELLOGG STANDPOINT. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. New Obleans, Dec. 21.—It is said that coming events cast their shadows before. If one is per mitted to judge from the shadows as reflected upon the political horizon in Louisiana, the imes are certainly pregnant with those for the reception of which the public is ill prepared. There is no mistaking the fact that these revolutionists in Louisiana are desperate and determined. They are undoubtedly bent on nothing

less than the revolution and TOTAL SUBVERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT of the State. If one, too, is to accept a tithe of the evidences as presented on every hand, the

case does not rest even here. Let the thoughtful observer look, for a moment, at the situation of the two States of Louisiana and Mississippi. They are seen as the only two States in the whole South-West in control of the Republicans. The rest are all in the hands of the old original Southern Democracy. What that means, of itself. must be already making itself manifest to the average Republican, in a system of reconstruction at least somewhat at variance with the original programme. Louisiana and Mississippi, then, are surrounded by the same old elements of the Southern school. Those elements, as before, are in complete and absolute control. The two States were originally side by side, Louisiana perhaps a nick shead, as the leading spirits of the whole. To-day, from the Southern standpoint of vision, while their sister States are once more free, they, the once recognized leaders, are bound hand and to the car of Radicalism. What that means, in the envenomed vocabulary of the Southern Democracy, is better imagined than described.

The body politic in Louisiana, as evidenced to the outside public at least, has long been restless and discontented. It has lately been seen as in open revolution. It is held in subjection, as well understood, only by the presence of the and and naval forces of the General Government. As must begin to be apparent, too, it is again on the very verge of an outbreak, in which, the elements of revolution once set in motion, the power of the General Government, even, is to be set at defiance. In Mississippi, in the meantime, the red hand of violence is seen as utterly subversive of everything like law and order. That which in another community would result, at most, in a legal controversy,

culminates in a riot,-A MASSACRE. for it can be dignified with nothing short of the appellation,-in which the blood of a hundred victims, more or less, is offered up to the fell spirit of violence, that seemingly brooks of no restraint. The State authorities, as in Louisiana. appear powerless in the premises. Their authority, in fact, is treated with open derision and contempt. The Executive is even threatened with personal violence, if he dare attempt an enforcement of the law. The expected action of the Legislature, also, is met with threats that

ie far deeper than is apparent upon the surface. Cavil who may, he who ascribes the present situ-Cavil who may, he who ascribes the present situ-ation, in either the one State or the other, to mere local causes: to maladministration of State or municipal affairs, and consequent grievances, real or imaginary, affecting the people as a whole,—knows little indeed of the Southern body-politic,—the more particularly that found in the Southwest. There is an evident connection be-tween the two States is question—a purpose that

Southwest. There is an evident connection between the two States in question,—a purpose that must be apparent to the dullest comprehension.

POLITICIANS VS. PEOPLE.

The facts of the case would seem to be, that these revolutionists in Louisiana have set a ball in motion they find it impossible to longer control. With the close of the last session of Congress, the case of Kellogg vs. McEnery was generally recognized as practically disposed of. It was one, at best, of the actual merits of which it is to be presumed, not one in ten of the legal voters of the State had a reasonably-lucid idea. In the ticket as represented by McEnery and Penn, in fact, there had been little of general unity of teeling at best. There had been nothing Penn, in fact, there had been little of general unity of feeling at best. There had been nothing of party organization since reconstruction. There had been, on the contrary, a general disruption of all party ties. There were no recognized party leaders, as there was no little of mistrust and suspicion for such as aspired to fill the place. There was simply a deep-seated and seemingly implacable hatred and prejudice in the minds of the people at large against the Republican organization. It was the only bond of unity observable among the people. The State at large had originally been Democratic. The city, on the other hand, had invariably gone with the Whigs. The Whigs had been emphatically the party of respectability. The Democratically the party of respectability. ically the party of respectability. The Demo-crats had combined the more fiery elements with crats had combined the more fiery elements with a rank and file that included the naturalized foreigners, the lower orders of Creoles, and the "poor whites" of the hills. The old-time party-antipathies had been gradually drawing the two elements assunder. They had become divided, as well, more or less among themselves. The political elements, as a consequence, were represented by Democrats, Independents, Reformers, and Liberals.

A so-called Fusion
resulted in the nomination of McEnery and
Penn,—the former representing the Democratic,
and the latter the more Liberal elements. The
fusion, at best, was far from satisfactory. The Liberal elements, as represented in the city, were particularly dissatisfied. They wanted Penn,—at the head instead of the tail of the ticket. As a matter of fact, they neither indorsed nor showed any enthusiaism over the nomination or election of McEnery. There was quite a respectable vote among the mercantile classes, indeed, for a ticket with Kellogg, in lieu of McEnery, at its head. It was attributable to this indisputable fact, that, in the city, Kellogg ran several hundred ahead of his regular ticket.

The campaign over, the so-called organization, composed, as it was, of such conflicting elements, fell to pieces at once of its own weight. It gave place in turn to

The "Committee of Seventy"."

The Committee of Seventy was organized matter of fact, they neither indersed por

The Committee of Seventy was organized through the efforts of the various candidates for political honors, as it was supposed to represent the various elements of the party organization. Its duties, as defined at the time, were the prosecution of the claims of the ticket, as represented before Congress and the people at large. The element of which McEnery was the representative, as before stated, was mostly confined to the country. The exceptions, in the main, were the naturalized foreigners and the lower orders of the Creoles. The element represented by Mr. Penn, on the other hand, belonged to the city. It claimed to represent, as a consequence, the respectability and wealth of the community. Very naturally, there could be little of affinity at heart between the two elements or factions. The condition was but little improved by the fact, ever present as it was, that the element representing a position of secondary importance must needs furnish the whole of the The Committee of Seventy was organized through the efforts of the various candidates for

times overstepping the limits, they are seen in the main as evidently systematized and under control. They are seen to have been chiefly directed AGAINST THE WHITE.

As seen, if the aidor of the one faction did not flag, it was simply a question of time with the other. The Committee of Seventy, to give them their due, spared no efforts in the cause. As long as they could be induced to bleed, it is to be presumed, as well, they neither spared the pockets of their backers. The patience and the pockets, however, must needs give out at last. The constant importunities for funds gradually produced a waning interest in the cause. The merchants and business-men in general

RECAME DISCUSTED.

They failed to longer come down with the stamps. The appeals to their patriotism were treated with indifference,—even contempt. The Committee of Seventy came to be a mere nucleus of a few would-be patriots, in the way of disappointed candidates, and aspirants for position. They came to be looked upon, in fact, rather as a bore than otherwise. Whatever the peculiar merits of the organization, it certainly sank to the lowest ebb, so far as either pecuniary or political resources were concerned. No one had any faith in aught of its future success. None were so poor as to do it homage. It was a second "lost cause." That with the refusal of Conomic and the conduction of the cause." The way of the conduction of the cause. The cause of the conduction of the cause of the were so poor as to do it homage. It was a sec-ond "lost cause," that, with the refusal of Con-gress to interfere, alone remained of the Mc-

LOUISIANA EXPOLUTION A CAMPAION NECESSITY.

LE WAS Senator Morton, in his speech in the United States Senate demolishing the claims of McEnery & Co., that inadvertently furnished the key to a line of future operations. He dwelt at length on the then indisputable fact that the people were represely acquiescent in that the people were generally acquiescent in the existing order of things. He taught the Louisians Democratic politicians a lesson they were not slow to act upon. It was the one weak point in their armor. The people at large were never more peaceable and orderly since the admission of the since the admission of the Throughout the State they were putetly at work, in pursuit of their ordinary oc-cupations. The taxes were as generally and as promptly paid as ever before. The taxes, too, as well as the debt of the State, had been matetally reduced. The State obligations were being promptly met at maturity, and State credit, as equence, was on the advance instead of line. There was a marked improvement, too in the general tone of reeling among the people. They certainly showed little appreciation of the dreadful condition of affairs, as represented at shington. The politicians, as apparent, were aply a mere handful of agitators, without any Such a condition of affairs was generally ad-

MUST NEEDS BE STIRRED UP. to meet the requirements of the case. It was a matter of life or death to the Louisiana politi-cians. It would seem to have been recognized class. It would seem to have been recognized as a necessity by the Democratic politicians of the country at large. A general campaign was coming on in November. Louisiana must furnish campaign material for the Northern Democracy. The people of Louisiana, as a consequence, must be shown as ground down beneath the iron heel of Federal despotism and oppression. In support of the claims and pretencions of McEnery & Co., the Government must be held up to the scorn and Government must be held up to the scorn and derision of the country at large, as a baseless usurpation, reared and upheld by Federal bayonets. As such, it must be seen as generally repudiated and hated by the people of the State. The State authorities must be shown as every pudiated and hated by the people of the State. The State authorities must be shown as everywhere in contempt; the Government, as wholly incapable of enforcing respect; the people, a everywhere turbulent and rebellious. Tr le, in fact, must be held up to the nation as American community

WRITHING BENEATH THE YOKE of a hated, repudiated, and powerless usurpa tion,—a usurpation reared and maintained only by Federal bayonets,—a matter for which the mational party in power must be held responsi-ble. The Northern Democracy must thus be enabled to ride into power on a wave of popula indignation over the wrongs and of pressions of poor downtrodden Louisiana. The Northern Democracy, in return, must succor and support the claims and pretentions of a bevy of Louisiana politicians. That, to aid the purposes of the one, and foster the pretensions of the other, poor old

uisiana, as a matter of fact, in a material ise at least, was to be literally ground beneath upper and nether mill-stone, to fill the meas-of requirements in the case, mattered but little in the premises. The fires of partisas hatred and sectional animosity must be once more fanned to a seething flame. The politicians of the good olden school were fully equal to th

With the elements as presented in Louisiana, to stir up the fires of revolution required no master hand. The elements are practically the same as in the days of the Rebellion. Loyalty to the Federal Government, if it can be said to exist at all, is almost invariably found coupled with an if. Here and there an old line Whig is found deprecating the existing order of things and at heart damning the Louisiana Democ Through the country, the small class is would be loval if they could. That is, they would be glad to accept the situation and form a part of the Government in good faith. The old Rebel soldiery, too, are generally quiescent, and disposed to play the of silent spectators rather than actors. mack of revolution.

The position in Mississippi, in fact, is seen as almost exactly analogous to that in Louisiana. And yet, there has never been the shadow of a pretense of any illegality in the Government of the State. It would seem as at least conclusive that, in the one as in the other, the causes must be far deeper than is apparent upon the surface. the same old stav-at-home Rebels that in 1861 literally hounded the masses into rebellion, and, to-day, damning the Radicals for their losses, would impart a cumulative hatred to a new generation on the stage. They carry in their train, as before, the rank and file of the naturalized foreigners. They are backed, and indorsed, too, as before, by the Greeks elements that four the representative are backed, and indorsed, too, as before, by the Creole elements that form the representative population of the State. They are emulated, in their prejudices and natreds, by the army of mean whites in general. With them, as with fully nime-tenths of the population, there is little, if any, distriction between the Government and the party in power. A Government, as represented by the Louisiana Democracy, would be a Government of which they formed a part. It would necessarily command their allegiance. A would necessarily command their allegrance. A Government as represented by the Republicans is a Government practically as controlled by their enemies. It commands little ans is a Government practically as controlled by their enemies. It commands little of allegiance as a consequence, save as it evidences the might to enforce it.

The new line of tactics, as seen, was not hard to introduce. The method would seem to have been as systematic as it certainly proved effective. It began with constant and unremitting appeals, through an intensely partisan press, to the old-time haireds and animosities of the masses. The blacks, always peaceable enough, save on the eve of a campaign, were suddenly found armed, and organizing throughout the State. There could be but the one possible motive in view. It was murder, pillage, and rape, without end. None, save such as are acquainted with the Southers body politic, can realize for a moment the effect of such appeals upon the masses. It is as a firebrand over a powder-magazine, that a STIRRING THE FIRES OF BEVOLUTION the effect of such appeals upon the masses. It is as a firebrand over a powder-magazine, that a move of a finger, even, can precipitate into an explosion. It was arm and organize, arm and organize, on every hand. Black Leagues must be met by White Leagues; Radical organizations by organizations of "The People." The movement spread. White Leagues sprang up like magic throughout the State. They soon became known as secret and sworn organizations, having a military drill and discipline. They were seen as connected, through regular gradations, with a Central Council in New Orleans. The tone of the press, as that of the public speakers, became more and more bitter and volent against the Government of the State, and all Republicans in general. Abuse and billingsgate, without stint, were heaped upon the State officials. They were each and all, though in many cases life-long residents of the State and anoninted through represents neaped upon the state chains. They were each and all, though in many cases life-long residents of the State and appointed through intercessions of the "oldest and best," but so many thieves preying upon the people. It was the duty of the people, as a consequence, to put the brand of infamy; and eternal hatred and ostracism on one and all.

and all. UFON KELLOGO, in particular, was emptied the vials of concentrated wrath. He was made to appear as immediately responsible for all the evils of maladministration, real or imaginary, since reconstruction. As a matter of fact, very little, if any, of the legislation complained of was during his administration. As a matter equally undeniable too, there was not one of all the various prevalent throughout the State. Naturally enough, they were most prominent in parishes where the organizations of White-Leaguers were seen in greatest force. Though, undoubtedly, at times overstepping the limits, they are seen in the main as evidently systematized and under

AGAINST THE WHITE, and more particularly the Northern-born, Republicans. The reasons ware manifest, and two-fold. They would lull the blacks into a fancied security. They would outrage and drive out the white Republicans, upon whom they depended for counsel and support. They thus broke up all of Republican organization, and wielded the blacks in subjection. The system is seen at once original and effective, in control of an election. Its inauguration soon drove all of the State officials out of parish after parish, the more particularly through the northdrove all or the State omens out or parish after parish, the more particularly through the northern and western portions of the State. They were generally waited upon in force, and peremptorily ordered to resign and leave the parish. To refuse, was, of course, out of the question. The order of emigration, was accompanied by a shot-gun logic that was irresistible. It was one that soon deprived a very large portion of the State of everything like an organized Govern. that soon deprived a very large portion of the State of everything like an organized Government. In its stead was chaos, confusion,—White-Leaguers. Very naturally, the condition of affairs improved little as they progressed. In all mob-organizations, the most vicious and unruly elements, soon get the ascendency. So, in Louisians the outrages committed soon showed the lower elements in control. Murders, cold-blooded and diabolical, took the place of less violent measures. Justice compels the statement too. that the tice compels the statement, too, that the murders were generally palliated and exoused, never condemned, in society. The coid-blooded murder of six white officials at Coushatta, when prisoners in the hands of their captors, for in stance, was a matter of

RIBALD JEST
rather than condemnation. They were so many seals or public sentences passed upon all carpetbag officials. The matter was at least a proof to the world that the feeling of opposition was not against the blacks. The carpet-baggers had got an effective lesson they would un They undoubtedly understood it in the sense in-The carpet-baggers—i. e., North born Republicans—understood that from hence-forth, in the Red River parishes, for one to be found laboring in the interests of a party organi-zation among the blacks, was to court a similar fate. The State was in proper training for an effective campaign.

VAGROM MEN.

They Are Always Wandering Into Strange Places.

As Often as Not Getting Behind Prison

Some of the Latest Specimens.

CRIME IN TENNESSER. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—About 8 o'clock this morning Ben Scott met John Ransom, both colored, at Wolf-river bridge, 2 miles north of this city, and asked him for some money which he owed him. Ransom jumped from his wagon and began to belabor Scott with his wagon-whip, when Scott drew a pistol and shot Rausom through the body, killing him instantly.

Scott is in fail.

This forenoon two negroes entered the clothing store of Hamner, at the corner of Main and Winchester streets, and while one was examin ing a suit of clothes, the other, named Brooks, attempted to steal a pair of pantaloons, and run with them. Hamner, discovering the thert, seized Brooks, who drew a razor and cut Hamner across the cheek, barely missing his jugular vein, and then across the hands. Simon Hamven, and then across the hands. Simon ham-ner, coming to the assistance of his brother, was cut severely on the arm and hand by Brooks. Eder Hamner then drew a piscol, shot Brooks in the groin, and both, jumping on hum, beat him until he surrendered and was carried to the sta-

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 24.-Bill Rodefer. the convict and noted desperado, who scaled the wall and escaped from prison Tuesday morning, and robbed the residence of Mr. Mann, of New Albany, that night, was arrested to-day at Memphis, Clark County, Ind., after a desperate fight. Rodefer entered Mat Coombs' store for provisions and was recognized by Mr. Reynolds, who stepped out and got assistance. Returning, he met Rodefer and attempted to arrest him, when Rodefer drew a huse knife and, defying any one to arrest him, started down the street to where a rse was hitched. He cut the horse loos mounted, and was away at a fearful rate, hotly pursued by men on foot and horseback. Being pressed closely he turned and fought his pursuers desperately. After a number of shots were fired at him he was surrounded and clabbed until he threw up his hands and surrendered, when he was brought here and placed in his old quar-

LAWLESSNESS IN THE WYOMING VALLEY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 24.—This afternoon a hostler who was attending to his horses in a stable near this city was fired at by a man outnear him.

attempting to arrest a man for murderous threats, when he shot one of them in the hand with a revolver. He was lodged in jail.

At a late hour on Tuesday evening, as a young man named Enoch Carver was returning home

from a church decoration, he was assaulted by a rough character named Frank Mcknight, who fred two shots with a revolver, one of them grazing Carver's ear, the other passing through his lat. McKnight was immediately arrested, and is now in the Wilkesbarre Jail in default of \$4,000. CHARGED WITH STEALING MONEY-PACKAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 24.—A young man named Walter Smith was arrested in the city last night on the charge of stealing money-packages from the United States Express, Company by whom he had been employed as messenger between Clayton and Keokuk since the 15th of November. The Company has lost packages amounting in all to \$1,600. Iustead of running his regular trip from Keokuk yesterday, Smith came to this city, where he was arrested last night, and \$900 were found in his possession. Upon examination he was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000, and in default was sent to jail. The prisoner resides in Keokuk, and is said to be respectably connected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIFFIN, O., Dec. 24.—A bold attempt was made ate last night to break jail by Anderson, accused of murder; Mead, accused of grand larceny; and Miller, of petit larceny. All were waiting trial. Their game was frustrated by a hired girl, who kept the prisoners until assist-

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ili,. Dec. 24.—Cyrus Barger, under indictment for the murder of Robert McGinley about a month ago, was last night sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary on a verdict of manslaughter by the jury.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

FATAL QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 24.—Ou Campbell Creek, West Virginia, a few days ago, during a quarrel between a man named Ferrell and two brothers named Belcher, one fired a revolver, shooting Ferrell through the heart, killing him instantly. One of the Belchers was arrested, and the other is at large. MURDEROUS ATTEMPT TO ROB.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 24.—An attempt was made last night to rob James A. Robinson, a hog-buyer, near Ft. Branch. He was shot twice one ball lodging in a package of money in his breast-pocket and another passing through the skirt of his overcoat. The police are on the track of the robbers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Two new suits growing out of the Tammany operations have been begun, to recover \$425,000 for the city.

KALAKAUA IN NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 24.-King Kalakaua this afternoon visited the Stock Exchange, accompanied by his suite and members of the Common Council, where he was introduced to most of the promiWASHINGTON.

An Exceedingly Dull Day at the National Capitol.

Neither House in Session---The Departments Closed at Noon.

Mr. Irwin Pretty Well Braced Up for the Holidays.

Report that Gen. Terry Will Succeed Gen. Emery at New Orleans.

Treasury Officials Quarreling with the Five-Franc Piece.

Views of the Finance Bill Entertained by Members of

THE FRANC PIECE.

A TEST CASE TO DETERMINE ITS LAWFUL VALUE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-Much intere s manifested by importers in the forthcoming ecision of the United States Supreme Court oncerning the value of the franc for customs duties. Many years ago the value of the franc for customs purposes was fixed by law at 187-10 cents. During the Richardson administration of the Treasury Department, some of the subordinate ficers of the Department prepared schedules of what they considered the actual values of foreign coins. In these schedules the value of the franc was placed at 19 3-10 cents. These schedules were ssued in circular form, and all Customs' Collectors are directed to observe them in the computors are directed to observe them in the computation of invoices. A test-case was brought to try the question whether the Department, by regulation, could change the value of the franc, which was then established by existing laws. The decision is about to be made, and it is believed that it will be in support of the law and against the regulation of the Department. This change of value has made a great difference in importations, as the increase has compelled a different classification of many goods and the consequent payment of higher duties. The amount of additional duties paid under this sure, are drawbacks, but what better can you expect in a compromise? Then, again, they consent that we may retire greenbacks. This is a gain. Before they fought desperately to increase, and peremptorily refused to diminish them. And for this concession what do we give? If we withdraw eighty greenback dollars, we must let them issue 100 bank-note dollars. This looks like inflation, and is undoubtedly a sop for Logan and Ferry. But the inflation under this bill doesn't begin is work soon enough to harm. The greenback must be reduced to \$300,0000 before there is a chance of expansion in our paper currancy, and for this reason the Secretary is given power to cancel the whole or any part of the \$50,000,000 of fractional currency. When the greenbacks are reduced to \$300,000,000, then the time of inflation draws nigh. But in my opinion there is little nigher valuation of the franc is about \$2,500,000 good claimants for this amount.

fractional currency. When the greenbacks as reduced to \$300,000,000, then the time of inflation draws nigh. But in my opinion there shills danger that this limit will over be readed under this bill. It is a large extimate to suppose that \$20,000,000 of new bank-notes will be issued in any one of the four years. The profits of banking, as derived from circulation, are very small; are much less than the public suppose, and the indoceaned to take or retain circulation is very slight. Some banks never took any, although they accepted a national charter, and others have in large amounts returned the circulation they took at the outset, under a mistaken expectation of profit from its use. And we hard-movey men, ought never to forget that the easiest way to get to resumption is to throw it gradually upon the banks. We want quietly to withdraw the Government's promises, which represent nothing, and to leave in their place the issues of the banks, which are backed by the banks' capital and their stockholders' liability." Mr. Phelps thought the alver substituted for the fractional currency would remain in circulation because of the necessities for its use. People must have fractions of a dollar for the retail trade, and will pay what is necessary to get and keep them. Where they can't zet paper, the demand will supply them THE SPECIE-PAYMENT BILL. PROSPECTS OF THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE. tington (Dec. 22) Correspondence of the New Yor

The determination of the Senate Republican caucus, backed by the Senate Finance Committee. report a new Finance bill embracing free banking, the return to specie payments in 1879, and the retirement of legal-tenders until the amount in circulation shall not exceed \$300, 000,000, has created a great deal of comment ere to-day among the members of the House, and the general opinion is that the measure will pass the House if it comes to that body with the approval of the Senate. Many of the most prominent members. who decline to be quoted by name in connection with the subject, express the most positive faith that the bill will pass the House, either in the terms of the Senate or with such slight modification that the change would not be noticed. One hard-money men is that while it provides for the redemption of the greenbacks, it does not order their cancellation and destruction. It is feared by some that this will leave the door open for some future Secretary of the Treosury to use this redeemed currency as a "reserve," as Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson did the \$44,000,000 last year abd year before. At the same time such menas Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, and others who think as he does, believe that the passage of this bill would be a great gain for the cause of honest currency. If the inflationists vote for it, they admit two or three propositions that they have never been willing to admit before. One of these is that it is desirable and possible to get back to specie payments, and the other is that the country will not go to ruin if the volume of greenbacks is reduced. The friends of the bill say that is a mistake to suppose that it will be in any degree a measure of inflation. They say that the extra 20 per cent of bank notes issued will be more than used up by the 5 per cent which, under the present law, has to be kept in the Freasury for redemption purposes, and the reserve that it is always necessary to keep besides. They contend that the experience of last year has been that there is no immediate danger of the mutiplication of banks in this country.

Mr. Savler, of Ohio, when asked to-day what

there is no immediate danger of the mutiplica-tion of banks in this country.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, when asked to-day what he thought of the bill, answered that he knew nothing of and cared little about it. So far as he was concerned, he was in favor of letting everything alone in its present condition; he thought business would adjust itself better under the present system. He did not know whether he was in favor of free hanking, species The Alabama Investigating Committee com-menced their session in this city to-day. Judge E. M. Kiels and two other native Alabami were examined as to the existence of intimidation in their districts at the polls. The Com tee intends to thoroughly investigate the cam-palgn outrage stories which had their origin in whether he was in favor of free banking, specie payments, or the retirement of greenbacks. When the subject came to a vote he should decide according to his ideas then. He had no convictious on finance that could not be changed by facts and arguments.

Mr. Wells, of Virginia, another prominent candidate for the Speakership, savy he is in doubt.

Mr. Wells, of Virginia, another prominent candidate for the Speakership, says he is in doubt as to whether the present Congress will do anything with the currency. There will be a great amount of work on the appropriation bills, and the time is necessarily short. He is in favor of free banking, dollar for dollar. He don't believe in percentages. If a bank deposits \$100,000, let it have the use of the entire amount, and not have of the transfer of the result of the property of the present of the present the coll to the 4.90 per cent. He parcel to ut at 90 per cent, or 80 per cent. He says he favors a free-banking system, and that the retiring of greenbacks and a return to specie payments is the only way to bring about general prosperity and confidence. He thought there would be a long debate on the question in the House, and that the same old speeches would be made.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, another Democrat, when asked if he thought his side of the House would support the Senate caucus bill, said he hoped to Heaven it would not. For his part, he would vote against it a thousand times. He was seriously opposed to it for many reasons. He was, however, in favor of honest money, and honest money was report that would be taken by seriously opposed to it for many reasons. He was, however, in favor of honest money, and honest money was money that would be taken by the Government that issued it. He was in favor of specie payments, but he believed that a start for that point ought to be on a different basis. He thought the United states Government ought to funish its own money without discount for its own debts, and he, therefore, favored, as the House already knew, the project that the greenbacks should be good enough to pay for customs dues. This, he said, was the only way to bring up our credit and get back to specie. He said he strongly favored free banking, and that in this respect he and the President agreed for the first time on public questions.

Mr. Roberts, of New York, also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he had not examined the new bill, and would not like to be quoted, but at the first blush he thought the bill did not amount to much. If he had his way, he thought he would withdraw \$2,000 000 of greenbacks every month, absolutely, and would fund it into a 4 or a 4½ per cent bond. He thought they could be placed. He was in favor of specie payments in 1879 and free banking.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who, like Mr. Reberts, is one of the foremost of the leaders of the Republicans in his State, said to-day that he had not studied the points embraced in the bill, but that it was a great advance on the Western sentiment heretofore expressed.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, a banker and a millionaire, said that of course he favored the bill, for, from what he knew of it, it was his exact amendment to the general finance bill of last session, which contained free

it was his exact amendment to the general finance bill of last session, which contained free banking, the retirement of greenbacks, and a return to specie-payments in 1879.

He did not think there would half the free banking that people general supposed. He thought it well enough to fix would accustom need then work up to it.

day for resumption, and then work up to it. It would accustom people to look forward to it would accustom people to look forward to it when the time came, if it was not practically it need not be carried out.

Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, a Democrat, banker and a millionaire, said he did not like to give his views of the bill for two reasons; first because he had not seen the bill, and, seen the because he had not seen the bill, and seen the because he had not seen the bill, and seen the because he was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. He thought, however, and no 80 per cent, and that ther would be no increase of the National Bank circulation and no 80 per cent, and that the whole his he in operative, because there will be no increase of the National Bank circulation to the basis of specie, and save we must curial the amount of paper as a starting point. He would be in favor of free banking if we could shut the door against a multiple action of paper. The Democrats, as a party, are not friendly to this idea. They generally argue in favor of all greenbacks and no National Bank currency. Sefar as this matter is concevned, he said, he could not go with them.

Mr. Marchall, of Illinois, a Democrat, and mot go.

far as this matter is concerned, he said, he could not go with them.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, a Democrat, and one of the oldest members of the House said he was opposed to the National Banking system, and to the acheme of the Senate. He thinks a majority of the Democratic side will oppose it. He is in favor of retaring the National Bank circulation gradually, and says that to get back to specie parments we must have free banking.

Mr. Scudder, of New York, thought the bill of the Senate would pass, but that, according to his ideas, it does not go far enough; but it is something. He thought it would occasion a good deal of debate. One objection he has to its that it takes in legal tenders too slowly. We ought to have free banking now, and we ought to pull in all the legal tenders possible and lum them up. them up.

Mr. Freeman Clarke, of New York formerly Comptroller of the Currency, does not think there will be any resumption, and that its bill does not amount to much—a mere make shift does not amount to much—a mere make shift but he thinks, nevertheless, that the bill will pass. He thinks that, if the circulation is taken up, as the inflationists think, by 1873, that there will be twice as much bank circulation as now, and that there would be no preparation by the banks to resume, because of free banking.

Mr. Phelps had not seen the bill, but had heard talk enough about it to have as opinion. Of course it was a compromise measura and like all compromises, a patchwork, illogical in

spray on my lips.

Look over the parapet of my azote
gentle reader! As you look down to
do not the streets of the close-built of Of course it was a compromise measura and like all compromises, a patchwork illogical inconsistent, and unsatisfactory. They had let in too many cooks, each with a favorite spice, and had spoiled the broth. It made poor far for honest folk, but it was the best they could set and they had better take it, asking no questions for conscience sake. He had set in the set of the and they had better take it, asking no questions for conscience sake. He had never expected the inflation majority to offer even as much as this Here was a square recognition that resumption was desirable, possible, and probable. That is something and what they never offered before. "Of course, they saidle it with conditions and I grant you," said he, "these are unpleasant January, 1879, is a long way off, and I hat so think that for four years trade must sit on the ragged edge of anxiety lest some Congress may in the interim postpone the time. These, to be sure, are drawbacks, but what better can you expect in a compromise? Then, again, the wall, and one or two little pepper

Do you remark how low the house

voyage only to see its gladed, grated I with the splendidly-attired, gazelledties of Cuba! Beyond the theatre yo catch a glimpee of the superb white-st which once belonged to the exised A was the grandest private residence; but is now appropriated to the use of ish Casino, which holds its patriotic in the gorgeous drawing-rooms, formerly of the gayest splender.

of the gayest spiendor.

Still farther off, you can distinguish ascending road that leads to the aristo ro, where the elegant homes of the planters are found, adorned with pmarble porticos, and embowered in the vegetation of the Tropics. If you prive country are the property of the tropics of the tropics of the tropics of the tropics of the tropics.

nusic and perfume, the white-col

commandingly situated on the hill, at tillo del Principe,—a prison whose has brings tears to the eyes of many a mot a widow; and nearer, on the left, is tauburb of Jesus del Monte, with its whon the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out the steep.

BELEN,

the famous college and church of the More than 500 boys receive their edithat long, many-windowed building. I tower close to it, with the gass-root top, is the observatory. It is the Jesu who take charge of the Astronomy orology of Havana; it is they who giving of approaching hurricanes, or ewith the assurance that we have nothin although the winds are unchained and of the roaring Atlantic dash madly as Morro rock. It is they also who git their quiet, well-ordered church, the bimusic ever heard on the island, and the oquent and learned sermous.

We cannot see from here the Pages of the page of the page the page

paign outrage stories which had their origin in the State. The Louisiana Committee expects to meet in New Orleans on Wednesday.

Some of the Kellogg party have called the shtention of the Navy Department to a curious proceeding on the part of some of the officers of the Canandaigus, stationed off New Orleans. It appears that the officers are publishing, for amusement, on shipboard, a small fly-sheet new-paper, and that the editorial comments in this sheet are not respectful to the reigning power at Washington. at Washington.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Pacific Mail Investigation Sub-Committee will commence their work in New York early next week. The members are all determined to thoroughly sift the matter. It is certain that the parties connected with the story about Bill King will be summoned. The Committee seem to be of the opinion that, while Irwin expended a considerable sum here, a large portion of the amount may have remained in his own hands. Those well acquainted with Irwin say that he has lived at the rate of \$50,000 yearly since the second subsidy was received, and, prisoner that he is, here he is hiving in as great style as the richest Senator. at Washington.

adolar for the retail trace, and will pay wast in necessary to get and keep them. Where they can't get paper, the demand will supply them with silver. On the whole, the bill was fair as far as it went; the only difficulty was, it did not go very far. It would pass the House unless discussion should reveal to the inflation member of the House what they began to discover last winter, that their leaders in the Senate were being the contract of the senate were being the senate were b

ter in politics than in finance, and had, as usual, been overreached by the hard-money Senators when matters got beyond the sphere of pure

NOTES AND NEWS.

MULLETT'S SUCCESSOE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—It is stated.

upon apparently good authority, that

Mr. Potter, of New York, is to be the Surpervis-ing Architect. Potter is a brother of Clarkon

N. Potter, a Democratic Representative from New York. It had been decided, after Cochrane

was refused, that Hill, of Boston, at present in

the Architect's office, should have the place, but it is now certain that Hill will not be appointed. An examination showed that Hill is a special

friend of Ben Butler.

he is, here he is living in as great style as the richest Senator.

REDUCTION IN THE BAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. The Postmaster-General has reduced the number of employes in the railway mail servicely ten clerks in the Sixth (Chicago) Division. The most inefficient will be dismissed, and the test of efficiency will be the record, as shown by George Bangs, under the Civil-Service system.

There is hittle doubt that Gen. Emery is to be superseded at New Orleans by Gen. Emery is to be superseded at New Orleans by Gen. Tray, nor at St. Paul, and that a new Military Division is to be created, comprising the States in which trouble is anticipated, and Terry placed in compand.

mand.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BLACK HILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Secretary Delano has written a letter to the Secretary of Wasin which he savs: "The Black Hill country is secured by treaty to the Sioux Indians, and I respectfully request that the most effective measures within the power of the War Department may be adopted towards all persons making encreachments upon said territory, and that all in truders be pursued, overtaken, and expelled from it."

An Important Contract.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 25

The terms of an important contract between the New York Central Railroad and the Canada Southren are said to have been closed yesterday. It secures the working of a through passenger and freight line from New York to Toledo ever the Central Road to Buffalo, and theore over the Canada Southern, and the transfer of Wagner Canada Southern, and the transfer of Wagner cars to that line. The inciting cause of the contract is said to have been a fear that the Eris would make it if the Central did not

HAVANA.

Views from an "Az

The Tacon Theatre--The Belen --- The Bay --- Mc

The Old, Old Story: An Love and Death.

Night in the Tropic

Nearly every evening, when the su the horizon, I climb two almost staircases, and find myself ON THE " AZOTEA "

house, situated in the deusest "Ever-Faithful City of Havana." ant spot, and well repays me the ef to reach it; for on its broad ex breathe freely, and welcome the comes with the nightingale, and w such "healing on its wings," after the cal working-day. But especially I en well-guarded heights, the wide | land and sea that extends beneath me. The crowded city lies at my feel laden bay is spread out before me; the ever-waxing, ever-waning light or er's beacon, and see the play of the w waves of the Atlantic, -nay, even t

to you like cuttings in a compact mas and mortar? Not a sidewalk can be shade of a single tree! Those o venturous Spaniards who found could spare no space for adornment, comfort. They built the future me Spanish America in serried ranks of t houses, and then inclosed it on the with strong ramparts, "to keep out and the Indians." You can still see p

towers.

Do you remark how low the houses majority of one story only, and why I you, for Havana has never been very carthquake, and, in this terrible chigher up we can get in the air, the p is. Were it not for the churches, all terly devoid of architectural grace, an few, tall, modern buildings, like this the city would present a rather greenance. It is beyond the crumblin that we must seek the best part of Hasquares, and parks, and promenade really handsome, lightsome, tropical Look over there, full west! That ging, with the barn-like roof, is

THE CELEBRATED TACON THEAT its interior is magnificent; it is worth voyage only to see its gilded, grated with the splendidly-attired, gazelle-deviced.

after sunset, you will see the piazzas after sunset, you win see the plazzas family-parties,—the serious and some ancholy, proud-looking paterfamil plump, lively, talkative, kind-hearter the sons, pale, handsome, haughty i but exquisitely polite in manner; the beautiful, fascinating; all are there while the prettiest of little children like stars, play round the groups of like stars, play round the groups of sound of mingled song and laughter which is redolent also with the odo which is redoint also with the odor of and the mignonette. The open hour brilliantly lighted up; and their imm less and glassless windows permit a fut the marble-paved halls within. Som interiors would remind you of the fair your childhood! The luxury and because the white selection. music and perfume, the white-colouned the tall, pillar-like palm-frees, the feathery bamboos, form a tout-enser to be forgotten by the visitor to the Tr That picturesque castle you see grommandingly situated on the hill, it fills del Principe,—a prison whose manifester of the pillogical process.

music ever heard on the island, and the oquent and learned sermous.

We cannot see from here the Paseo—the fashionable drive; nor the parks inhabitants of the great city take the series that the climate permits, and stated evenings, the military bands per vorite airs, while pretty girls, their hawith flowers and ribbons, promens found and round, listening very often sounds than the music. Mammas a ke, of course, there also; but the cru

sounds than the music. Mammas a are, of course, there also; but the cruming gallants is innumerable, and kept off.

Take it all in all, this western side of forms a pretty panorama, and the lidils, crowned with palm-trees which horizon, add a soft charm to the picture. Now let us turn to the east and sou lies the bay, forming an elbow. The Havana cannot be compared with the York; but.

IT IS YERY FAIR,

Nork; but

IT IS VERY FAIR.

nevertheless, with its little islands, and bosky shores. It is very quiet at the hour; but you should visit it in the ear you cannot imagine a gayer, more seene. You would see there, anchored ships of all sizes, from all parts of and great United-States-built terry-booking and recrossing measurily, while of funny little skiffs, of the goudols a between the vessels and the wharves, teying ship-passengers and their bagging.

between the vessels and the wharves, reying ship-passengers and their bagg fro. At this hour, the only sign of life on a those white-sailed pleasure-boats to according before the light breeze; and der,—there, on the sandy beach of that is the southern bay,—the sale list in the southern bay,—the sale prime their nets for the night.

Let us take a glance from the northe the azotea. Behold yonder, at the eithe bay.

THE MORRO CASTLE.—

Defamed and frowning guardin of Cuban city; you must pass close unding canon to enter the port. Beside it has same rock, stands the magnific house, a first-class beacon on Freenel Those long, low, red-tiled buildings a beinght near the Castle, form the Castleman prison which has winnessed musery during these last years. Were time, and we a little nearer, we should perceive the prisoners at work in chain And now let us look around us at boring azoteas. You see that even a one-storied thouses have a terrace-ro the two- and three-storied. These tea the construction of the azotea during the house are gathered in, the lines ta and the house-top becomes merry with cf children at play, of young guis convictions are gathered in, the lines ta and the house-top becomes merry with cf children at play, of young guis convictions as regardered in the lines to the same and at thousand other sights and somment.

There is one family near here, of stren,—boys and girls.—who mount to cash evening as soon as the sun grass are accompanied by three or from an and all have a "real good time"

out.

Visconsin, a Democrat, a ree, said he did not like to bill for two reasons; first, en the bill, and, second, ember of the Banking and He thought, however, and that the whole bill live, because there will National Bank circulation.

nois, a Democrat, and one mbers of the House, osed to the National 4 to the scheme of nks a majority of the pose it. He is in favor il Bank circulation gradget back to specie payee banking. thought the bill of

esumption, and that the bil to much—a mere make shift to much—a mere make-shift. vertheless, that the bill will hat, if the circulation is taken ists think, by 1879, that there is the bank circulation as now, and because of free banking.

I not seen the bill, but had about it to have an opinion.

a compromise measure, and, see, a patchwork, illogical, instiffactory. They had let in ach with a favorite spice, and oth. It made poor fare for twas the best they could get, ar take it, asking no questions.

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o \$300,0000 before there is a be in our paper currency, and secretary is given power to say part of the \$50,000,000 or say part of the \$50,000, then the greenbacks are 0,000, then the time of inflation 0,000, then the time of inflation in my opinion there is little limit will ever be reachbill. It is a large especie that \$20,000,000 of the profits of banking, as derived are very small; are much less appose, and the inducement to culation is very slight. Some any, although they accepted a and others have in large

keep them. Where they demand will supply them whole, the bill was fair as ply difficulty was, it did not ald pass the House unless cal to the inflation members ce, and had, as

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D. C., Dec. 24.—It is stated,

good authority, that a
Tork, is to be the Surpervisotter is a brother of Clarkson
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ce, should have the place, but hat Hill will not be appointed, showed that Hill is a special ler.

VESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

INVES roughly investigate the cam-

ies which had their origin in onisiara Committee expects to me on Wednesday.

ATING CRITICISM.

Blogg party have called the atvy Department to a curious part of some of the officers of stationed off New Orleans. In officers are publishing, for upboard, a small fly-sheet newsthe editorial comments in this pectful to the reigning powers.

Investigation Sub-Committee heir work in New York early members are all determined to matter. It is certain that the with the story about Bill king. The Committee seem to be it, while I wim expended a conste, a large portion of the remained in his own hands, inted with I wim say that he to 6 850,060 yearly since that received, and, prisoner that average in as great style as the

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.
General has reduced the number of the railway mail service by Sixthy Chicago) Division. The all be dismissed, and the test of the reservice system.

IN TO BE SUPERSEDED, outby that Gen. Emery is to be an Orleans by Gen. Terry, now hat a new Military Division is to prising the States in which and Terry placed in comp-

he Associated Press.1

E. BLACK HILLS.

J. C., Dec. 24.—Secretary Dealetter to the Secretary of War

"The Black Hill country is
to the Sioux Indians, and I rethat the most effective measower of the War Department
owards all persons making entowards all persons making en-

New Fork Tribune, Dec. 23.

The Pork Tribune, Dec. 23.

The important contract between tral Railroad and the Canada to have been closed yestenday, ching of a through passenger from New York to Toledo over to Barfalo, and thence over the and the transfer of Wagner.

The inciting cause of the contral the Central did not

HAVANA.

Views from an "Azotea." The Tacon Theatre--- The Cerro--

Belen --- The Bay --- Morro

Castle.

The Old, Old Story: An Episode of Love and Death.

Night in the Tropics.

Nearly every evening, when the sun is low on the horizon, I climb two almost perpendicular staircases, and find myself

ON THE "AZOTEA,"
or terrace-roof of a large, square, three-storied house, situated in the deusest part of the "Ever-Faithful City of Havana." It is a pleasant spot, and well repays me the effort I make to reach it; for on its broad expanse I can breathe freely, and welcome the breeze that comes with the nightingale, and which brings such "healing on its wings," after the hot, tropical working-day. But especially I enjoy, from its well-guarded heights, the wide panorama of and and sea that extends beneath and around me. The crowded city lies at my feet; the ship-laden bay is spread out before me; I can watch the ever-waxing, ever-waning light of the mariner's beacon, and see the play of the white-crested waves of the Atlantic, -nay, even taste its salt

Look over the parapet of my azotea with me, gentle reader! As you look down upon them, io not the streets of the close-built city appear to you like cuttings in a compact mass of stones and mortar? Not a sidewalk can boast of the shade of a single tree! Those old-time, adventurous Spaniards who founded Havana could spare no space for adornment, or even for comfort. They built the future metropolis of Spanish America in serried ranks of thick-walled bouses, and then inclosed it on the land-side with strong ramparts, "to keep out the English and the Indians." You can still see parts of the wall, and one or two little pepper-castor-looking

towers.

Do you remark how low the houses are ?—the Do you remark how low the observables are the majority of one story only, and why I cannot tell you, for Havana has never been visited by an earthquake, and, in this terrible climate, the higher up we can get in the air, the pleasanter it is. Were it not for the churches, all of them utiled to relieve the air gaves and for some terly devoid of architectural grace, and for some few, tall, modern buildings, like this we are on, few, tall, modern buildings, like this we are on, the city would present a rather groweling appearance. It is beyond the crumbling ramparts that we must seek the best part of Havana,—the squares, and parks, and promenades, and the really handsome, lightsome, tropical houses.

Look over there, full west! That great building, with the barn-like roof, is

THE CELEBRATED TACON THEATE;

its intercors is magnificent; it is worth an ocean-

its interior is magnificent; it is worth an ocean-voyage only to see its gilded, grated boxes thed with the splendidly-attired, gazeile-eyed beauvoyage only to see its giaded, grated boxes giaded with the splendidly-attired, gazelle-eyed beauties of Cuba! Beyond the theatre you can just catch a glimpse of the superb white-stone palace which once belonged to the exited Aldama; it was the grandest private residence in Havana, but is now appropriated to the use of the Spanish Casino, which bolds its particitic meetings in ish Casino, which holds its patriotic meetings in the gorgeous drawing-rooms, formerly the scene of the gayest splendor.

f the gayest splendor.

Still farther off, you can distinguish the long accending road that leads to the aristocratic Cer-ro, where the elegant homes of the rich sugar-planters are found, adorned with pillars and planters are found, adorned with plants marble porticos, and embowered in the luxuriant veretation of the Tropica. If you

marble porticos, and embowered in the luxuriant vegetation of the Tropics. If you drive up the cereo part of the Tropics, and some what melancholy, proud-looking paterfamilias; the plump, lively, talkative, kind-hearted matron; the sons, pale, handsome, haughty in bearing, but exquisitely pointe in manner; the daughters, beautiful, fascinating; all are there gathered, while the prettiest of little children, with eyes like stars, play round the groups of elders. A sound of mingled song and laughter fills the air, which is redolent also with the odor of the rose and the mignonette. The open houses are all brilliantly lighted up; and their immeuse sashless and glassless windows permit a tull view of the marble-paved halls within. Some of these interiors would remind you of the fairy-tales of your childhood! The luxury and beauty, the music and perfume, the winte-colonnaded houses, the tall, pillar-like palm-trees, the waving, feathery bamboos, form a tout-ensemble never to be forgotten by the visitor to the Tropics.

That picuresque castle you see yonder, so commandingly situated on the hill, is the Castallio del Principe,—a prison whose name alone brings tears to the eyes of many a mother, many a widow; and nearer, on the left, is the pretty substract of the Principe,—a prison whose name alone brings tears to the eyes of many a mother, many a widow; and nearer, on the left, is the pretty substraction of the Tropics.

The late of the turned 15. One evening, at 8 o'clock, lasm from my azotea the pretry bride, site of the plant turned 15. One test its play at 80 c'lock, lasm from my azotea the pretry bride, site of the the down my accord of friends, set off for the church. She vectored the pretry bride, by the part and accompanied by papa and mamma and a crowd of friends, set off for the church. She returned with the bridegrom, the happiest, loveliest creature I ever gazed on; and there were in the church. She cloveliest creature I ever gazed on; and there were in the play by a papa and mamma and a crowd of friends,

brings tears to the eyes of many a mother, many a widow; and nearer, on the left, is the pretty subarb of Jesus del Monte, with its white church on the steep.

I had almost forgotten to point out to you that

I had almost forgotten to point out to you that large editice within the walls, and quite near to us.—that one with numerous roofs of different heights, and a church attached to it. That is DELEN, the famous college and church of the Jesuits. More than 500 boys receive their education in that long, many-windowed building. The square tower close to it, with the glass-room on the top, is the observatory. It is the Jesuit Fathers who take charge of the Astronomy and Meteorology of Havana; it is they who give us warning of approaching hurricanes, or console us with the assurance that we have nothing to fear, although the winds are unchained and the waves of the roaring Atlantic dash madly against the Morro rock. It is they also who give us, in

of the roaring Atlantic dash madly against the Moro rock. It is they also was give us, in their quiet, well-ordered church, the best sacred music ever heard on the island, and the most elequent and learned sermons.

We cannot see from here the Paseo de Tacon,—the fashionable drive; nor the parks where the inhabitants of the great city take the little extense that the climate permits, and where, on stated evenings, the military bands perform fatoric airs, while pretty girls, their hair adorned with flowers and ribbons, promenade slowly found and round, listening very often to sweeter founds than the music. Mammas and papasure, of course, there also; but the crowd of admiring gallants is innumerable, and not to be

me, of course, there also; but the crowd of admiring gallants is innumerable, and not to be kept off.

Take it all in all, this western side of Havana forms a pretty panorama, and the low green hills, crowned with palm-trees which bound the horizon, add a soft charm to the picture.

Now let us turn to the east and south, where hee the bay, forming an elbow. The port of Havana cannot be compared with that of New York; but

lock; but

IT IS VERY FAIR,

nevertheless, with its little islands, and its green, tooky shores. It is very quiet at this sunset hour; but you should vieit it in the early morn; you cannot imagine a gayer, more animated tens. You would see there, anchored, fleets of tips of all sizes, from all parts of the world, and great United-States-built terry-boats crossing and recrossing incessantly, while hundreds of fanny little skiffs, of the gondola species, flit leiween the vessels and the wharves, busy contenting ship-passengers and their baggage to and tro.

At this hour, the only sign of life on the water a those white-sailed pleasure-boats tacking and scadding before the light breeze; and see! yon-der,—there, on the sandy beach of that long, low slet in the southern bay,—the sistermen pre-tring their nets for the night.

Let us take a glance from the northern side of the azotea. Behold yonder, at the entrance of the bay,

be bay,

THE MORRO CASTLE.—

Defamed and frowning guardian of the great chan city; you must pass close under its gaptage canon to enter the port. Beside it, built on he same rock, stands the magnificent lighthous, a first-class beacon on Fresnel's system. Those long, low, red-tiled buildings on the arid heights near the Castle, form the Cabana,—the immal prison which has witnessed so much mary during these last years. Were it the daying, and we a little nearer, we should distinctly receive the prisoners at work in chains.

And now let us look around us at the neighbong azoteas. You see that even some of the storied houses have a terrace-roof, and all his and three-storied. These terraces are lumished with posts and lines for drying clothes, and the storied of the stories of t washerwomen have unduspated the beat of the coleal day; but, when the sun is low, the olike are gathered in, the lines taken down, the bouse-top becomes merry with the voices children at play, of young girls conversing and sund a thousand other sights and sounds of gment.

during half-an-hopr or so. They polk and during half-an-hopr or so. They polk and waitz; and two or three of them are strong at the national dance, the Zapateo, or shoe-jig, which somewhat resembles the "beel-and-toe" of England, and the "Bourree" of France.

BUT LOVE-MAKING is the most interesting pastime of the azoteas of Havana, and I have had the privilege of witnessing from this a whole courtship, beginning at the first glance of timid admiration, and ending with the grand finale, the wedding.

with the grand finale, the wedding.

Last summer, two sisters, who lived immediately opposite,—there, in that low house,—used to come up to the terrace nearly every evening at sunset. They were about 18 and 15 years of age, and both very pretty. The eldest, Lola, was a black-eyed, raven-haired beauty, with the

was a black-eyed, raven-haired beauty, with the well-grown, well-doveloped form so common among Cuban women, and so rare among Cuban men. The youngest, Panchita, was more delicate in make, with flowing chestnut hair and blue eyes,—the blue of the pervenche,—and a complexion of the purest white.

There is something peculiarly lovely in a fair-skinned Habanesa: the perfect oval of her face; her long, almond-shaped eye; the total absence of rose-color in her cheek, make her a type of blonde beauty unknown to Northern climes. The original is, I believe, to be found in Andatusia, whence came, also, the fairy-like feet which

The original is, I believe, to be found in Andausia, whence came, also, the fairy-like feet which distinguish Cubans generally.

The pretty sisters used to pace the azotea with a nonchalant grace which it was enchanting to watch; Loia with a cigar in her mouth, puffing vigorously; both nodding and making signs with fingers and hands to the young people, also smoking, on the roofs around. Sometimes Panchita would indulge in a paper cigarito, and it was very pretty to see the danty fingers hold t was very pretty to see the dainty fingers hold it a moment to the coral lips, and then the light smoke curl up round the delicate little nose! A week or two passed thus in simple saluta-tions and a pretense of taking exercise, when I discovered that a young gentleman, who frediscovered that a young gentleman, who frequented the roof of that three-storied house on the right,

REMAINED SUSPICIOUSLY STATIONARY, BEMAINED SUSPICIOUSLY STATIONARY, in a corner of his azotea during the whole time that the sisters remained on theirs. Soon I was certain that Panchita smoked her cigarita with an embarrassed air, very different from her former natural, thoughtless grace: then it was evident that she lingered a moment behind her sister when they prepared to descend, and never foiled to cast a retrieve look in the direction of sister when they prepared to descend, and never failed to cast a parting look in the direction of the stationary young man. At last I surprised signals with fan and fingers, and then blown kisses from the admirer, and soon all the evidences of passion that a tall individual on a house-top, with his silhouette distinctly drawn against the sky, can dare to give. And then, when Pauchita was fairly out of sight, Pages deagainst the sky, can dare to give. And then, when Pauchita was fairly out of sight, Pepe descended also, and, half-an-hour later, would be found in the street, posted outside her parlor-window, waiting patiently for a stray smile or word from his lady-love within.

You see how conveniently the windows are constructed in this country for love-making: reaching down to the ground, without glass, and only the progressional results have seen justed.

reaching down to the ground, without glass, and only the perpendicular iron bars, six inches apart, to defend them, there is absolutely nothing to prevent the tenderest conversations between the gallant on the sidewalk and the belle inside the grating, or reja, as it is called.

It is, then, outside this reja, that the Cuban lover begins his courtship, and

lover begins his courtship, and
sights alls PRETTY NOTHINGS—
"Alma de mi vida" (soul of my life), "Cuculo
de mi corazon" (firefly of my heart, etc.—to the
willing, enchanted ears within. After a period
of out-door love-making, longer or shorter according to the ardor and sincerity of the wooer,
he requests to see papa or mamma, and begs
their permission to be allowed to continue his courtship in-doors. If he is considered a suitcourtsing in-doors. If he is considered a suitable match, he is asked for how long a time he intends to pay his addresses before he determines or is able to marry. If his term be too long, he will probably not be permitted to visit at the house; but, if all is right and smooth, gracious leave is given to come every evening. From that hour the young lady's society belongs are displayed to him, he and also set side by side From that hour the young lady's society belongs exclusively to him; he and she sat side by side in the parlor, whispering and giggling together; interesting objects to those who love them,—great bores to those who do not.

Such was the course of Pepe and Panchita's loves; at the end of three mouths

THE WEDDING TOOK PLACE,
although they were in truth but children, he not to the first trunch 15. One strange at 8.

attoogn they were in truth but children, as not yet 19, she just turned 15. One evening, at 8 o'clock, I saw from my azotea the pretty bride, attended by her sister and a bevy of fair young girls, and accompanied by papa and mamma and a crowd of friends, set off for the church. She

Night comes on apace in these low lautudes; BUT WHAT A NIGHT!
clear, transparent, with wondrous stars! The full moon is rising over the heights on the other side of the bay,—the full moon of the Tropies; side of the bay,—the full moon of the lropics; her marvelously-bright beams fall shimmering over the breeze-rippied bay. She is more beautiful here than in colder climes; but, oh! she is the same gentle moon, and brings calm thoughts and sweet recollections to all who love her. She reminds me now of all things good, and tender, and true,—of country, friends, and home.

But we must descend; the dew is falling fast, and it is descretory in this climate; blindness is and it is dangerous in this climate; blindness is often the consequence of an hour's thoughtless exposure with uncovered head; so take one farewell glance at the starry vault above us, and let us say good night to the azotea.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The manly and timely remarks of THE TRIBUNE upon Board-of-Trade matters have done much to assist those members who desire to transact business upon just and equitable principles of trade, in maintaining themselves during the recent controversy as to whether they or commercial outlaws should obtain supremacy. THE TRIBUNE editorials upon the action of the courts in restraining the officers of the Board from enforcing discipline, and restoring to the privileges of the association members who had been adjudged by the association guilty of disreputable practices, were most just. guilty of disreputable practices, were most just.

Next to the unwillingness of members to make
complaints for non-fulfillment of contracts and
for violations of the rules, and the neglect of
the executive officers to act fearlessly upon
charges or complaints, there has been no greater
cause operating in favor of the perpetration of
sharp practices, and of a spirit of insubordination in the Board, than the action of the courts
in repeatedly granting (without notice to
the attorneys or officers) injunctions against
the Board, and allowing suspended or expelled

in repeatedly granting (without notice to the attorneys or officers) injunctions against the Board, and allowing suspended or expelled members all the privileges of the association, whilst, at the same time, such parties are relieved from the discupline to which members in good standing are subject. To illustrate:

Not long since, an expelled member, claiming he had been unjustly deprived of his rights, sought to be restored to the Board, and for that purpose applied for a removal of his disability. In order that the members might act intelligently and justly in the premises there was appointed a committee (embracing a member who had acted as an attorney for the one at the time of his expulsion) to investigate as to the facts of the case and report to the association. No sooner, however, did it become known that the Committee had unanimously agreed to report adversely to the petitioner, than the expelled member applied for, and was granted, an injunction (without notice to the Board) that gave him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the members.

So frequently have these orders of the courts have inseed that the public generally, and even

gave him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the members. So frequently have these orders of the courts been issued, that the public generally, and even most members of the Board, came to believe the courts had decided against the validity of its rules; and the effect was to render it almost impossible for respectable members to maintain their business. Of course, no one believes this was the intent of the courts; but the effect of their action was, nevertheiess, to perpetuate sharp practices on 'Change. It will be well for the Board to act upon the suggestion of your paper, and, in the revision of its rules, to provide a section making subject to discipline any member violating State statutes affecting "puts and calls" and corners. It must be remembered that the laws regarding "options and corners" were enacted subsequent to the adoption of the present rules of the Board of Trade. The members of the Board should also be careful, at its coming election, to choose for officers those process.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Union Pacific Railroad and Its Missouri River Bridge.

Where Is the Eastern Terminus of That Road?

The Anti-Omaha Side of the Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : COUNCIL BLUFFS, Dec. 20 .- As a daily reade of THE TRIBUNE, I have not for a long time seen any correspondence from Council Bluffs. The paper has many readers here who admire its independence, no matter under what management it is published. It has long been regarded in Western Iowa as a champion of free thought, and this opinion is held by many who do not either fully appreciate or indorse its political affiliations. It is as a newspaper that it has won many admirers and readers, and not as a partipublication. Understanding that its columns are always open for free, fair, and unimpassioned statements of facts, I will undertake in this letter a reply, in addition to other matters, to a letter signed "Tested," dated at Omaha, Neb., and published in your issue of yesterday. The letter to which I refer undertakes to give the Omaha theory of the Missouri Bridge and Transfer question. The people on the east side of the river find no fault with this attempt. It is their right to have a candid hearing, but, as this is not a mere local question, but one of national importance,—the roads at the two points being national highways, other interests are to be considered than those

facts connected with this question.

TOPOGRAPHY. The Missouri River flows southward between the two cities. On the Omaha side, it closely hugs the bluffs which constitute the geological formation of this section of the Continent. By so doing, it leaves to the eastward a broad plain, 3 miles in width of a perfect level, and wholly dry, and capable of furnishing railroad-grounds, up and down the river, for all the railroads in the world. This plain is bounded on the east by the bluffs which give name to our city, and amid which, and at the foot of which, it is charmingly and picturesquely situated. Nature has made depot-grounds on the east side of the tiver; and so Abraham Lincoln expressed himself when he looked from one of our own hill-tops upon the magnificent panages of wooded hills, winding river, and bright converging and wooded hills, winding river, and bright converging and properties with other converging and properties with these rotats by the bright and of the river because when the properties are considered as a properties with the properties and of the river because when the properties are considered as a properties with the properties and of the river because when the properties are the river because when the river and picturesquely situated. Nature has made rama of wooded hills, winding river, and bright and sparkling lakes. On the other hand, the uneven surface and sharp outlines of the hills approaching the water's edge on the west side have compelled the Union Pacific Railroad Company, out of the bounty of the Government, to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars, by excavations, to make track room for the present business or their road. Hundreds of thousands nore will have to be expended as the business of the road extends, the cost of which will be necessarily assessed upon the commerce of the

It is only necessary, to understand the extent of this present commerce and travel, to watch the trains for one day, with their immense carthe trains for one day, with their immense cargoes of tea and other Asiatic productions, and
the metals of the mountains, and cattle, fruits,
and cereals of the "Piains," on their way to the
East, and the throngs of human beings, of all
races and ranks almost, going in both directions,
—with every hour increasing their numbers,
bulk, value, and importance. It is a young giant,
begotten by our Great Republic, and fed and fostead by the preprice and industries of hundreds. tered by the energies and industries of hundreds of millions of people of all nations.

Your correspondent to whom I have referred undertakes, by hair-splitting,—that is, by the splitting of an imaginary line in the channel of a river .- to prove that the law of Congress under which the Union Pacific operates establishes the eastern terminus of that road in the middle of the Missouri River, and, it being impossible to begin the building of a railroad op-such an uncertain foundation, it necessarily follows that it must be built on the first dry ground west of that imaginary line. Prior to 1856, discussions in Congress, and the necessity for intercontinental railway connections with our remote possessions, railway connections with our remote possessions, led to surveys in search of railway-avenies through the Rocky Mountains; and the dream of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific became a fixed idea in the minds of the ante-Recellion statesmen. To carry out this idea, and the central position of Iowa in this respect attracting attention, and subsidies in moneys and lands not having become a political science, Congress, in 1856, granted to the State of Iowa, in trust, a large body of lands within the limits of the State. These lands were so intrusted for aid in the construction of certain railroads across the State. First on the list was the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, with its western terminus at Council Bluffs; the next was the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, commencing at Davenport, with its western terminus at Council havenport, with its western terminis at Codenium is, and the third was the Cedar Rapids & Hissouri River Radroad, with its branches and onuections from Cinton to Council Bluffs, our readers will see at once that all these roads have their western terminus at Council Bluffs; and that that terminus was fixed in 1856, long and that that terminate was fixed in 1930, tong before any charter was given to the Union Pacific Railroad or to any of its branches. The citizens of Council Bluffs, and of the counties along the river to St. Joseph, constructed a railroad from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, Mo. The Chicago & North-restorn Failure Company because the leaves of Bluffs to St. Joseph, Mo. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company became the lessees of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, and completed it to Council Bluffs in February, 1867. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific E. ilroad Company, by judicial sale and by Iowa legislation obtained the franchises, land-grants, etc., of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and completed their road to Council Bluffs in the early part of 1869. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company finished their road to Council Bluffs shortly after the completion of the Rock Island Road, and operated it in their own right until about eighteen months ago, when it was leased to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, who now operate it as a conwhen it was leased to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, who now operase it as a continuous line, on the track of the Burlington & Missouri, to Council Bluffs. The Kansas Civ, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company—a creature of the Iowa Legislature—are now the lessees of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. This is a brief statement of the relation which all the lines enumerated sustain to the inter-continental railway connection with the Pacific coast by the way of the Union Pacific Railroad at its crossing at Council Bluffs and Omaha. A portion crossing at Council Bluffs and Omaha. A portion of two of the Iowa roads, under their charters, had been built before the Union Pacific Railroad had even a corporate existence,—that is, an existence of Paris.

istence on paper.
UNION PACIFIC. The Union Pacific Raitroad Company acquired its first corporate existence—its first legal existence—by act of Congress approved by the President July 1, 1862. The eastern-terminus question was provided for in Sec. 14, as follows: That the said Union Pacific Railroad Company is here-by authorized and regrated to connect a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the Pres-ident of the United States, upon the most direct and practicable route, to be subject to his approval, so as to form a connection with the lines of said Company at some point on the 100th meridian of longitude afore-said, from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the said railroad and telegraph first men-tioned.

The latter clause of the above refers to what is now known as the Kansas Branch.

In pursuance of the above section of the act of Congress, President Lincoln made the follow-

ing order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.—
In pursuance of the fourteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to sid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, 1, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby fix so much of the said boundary of the State of lowas a lies between the north and south boundaries of the United States township within which the City of Omaha is situated, as a point from which the line of railroad and telegraph in that section shall be constructed.

of the present rules of the Board of Trade. The members of the Board should also be careful, at its coming election, to choose for officers those upon whom it can depend for the strict and prompt enforcement of its rules and discipline, and reject candidates who are liable to be frightened by the threat of an injunction, as some have been in the past.

Structéd.

Your readers will observe that the fourteenth section and the order simply provide for the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph, none of which on their way would cross a navience of the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph.

17th of November, 1863; and, to clear that up, the President issued the following:

Into of November, 1905; also, to clear that up, the President issued the following:

To the Senate of the United States:
In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 1st inst., respecting the points of commencement of the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th degree of west longitude, and of the branch road from the western boundary of Lowa to the said 100th degree of longitude, 1 transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for. I deem it proper to add that, on the 17th day of November last, an Executive order was made upon this subject, and delivered to the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Lowa from which the Company should construct their branch road to the 100th degree of west longitude, and declared it to be within the limits of the township in lowa, opposite the Town of Omaha, in Nebraska. Since then, the Company has represented to me that, upon actual surveys, it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri River, and located the same as described in the accompany to the same as described in the accompany. parture of their said branch road from the Missouri River, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is in the limits designated in the order of November last; and, inasmuch as that order is not of record in any of the Executive Departments, and the Company having desired a more definite one, I have made the order of which a copy is herewith, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 9, 1864.

The cathe vaferant to in the companying of

The order referred to in the communication of the President to the Senate, and inclosed with it

The order referred to in the communication of the President to the Senate, and inclosed with it, is in the following language:

In pursuance of the provisions of Sec. 14 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, authorizing the President of the United States to fix the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa from which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is, by said section, authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegiaph upon the most direct and practicable route, subject to the approval of the President of the United States so as to form a connection with the lines of said Company at some point on the 160th meridian of longitude, in said section named, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do, upon the application of said Company, designate and establish such above first point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of Sec. 10, in Township 15 North, of Range 13 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Done at the City of Washington this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864.

The Missouri River, then as now, by law was a navigable stream, and, except by express act of Courcess, could not be crossed by any bridge or

of Omaha and of Council Bluffs. On that ground, I undertake to give your readers the navigable stream, and, except by express act of Congress, could not be crossed by any bridge or bridges. The act of July 1, 1862, gave the Company no authority to bridge this stream and obstruct navigation pro tauto. When the President's last order was made, the Union Pacific Company had commenced the construction of their road from the west tank of the river. At the same time, the east bank of the river at the the same time, the east bank of the river at this point was reached by the boats of a ferry com-pany in existence for years before. As the work westward on the Union Pacific progressed, it be-came evident that the Iowa roads, each as their finances permitted, were pushing forward to their common terminus in Council Bluffs. Aware that connection could only be made satisfactorily with these roads by the bridging of the river be convenient and necessary connection with other roads, it is hereby authorized to establish and maintain at necessary ries upon and across the Missouri and all other rivers which its may pass in its course; and authority is ! given said corporation to construct bridges over said Missouri River and all other rivers, for the convenience of said road," etc. This is the first authority we have for the bridging of the Missouri River by the Union Pacinic Railroad Company. This authority remained on the statute-books of the United States unexercised during the building of the road to its junction with the Central Pacific, in June, 1869, when the last spike was driven. The Iowa roads had all then reacted their western termini in Council Binffs. The corporate existence and functions of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were comprised, up to this time,—that is, 1869,—in reference to their authority to maintain and operate their road and telegraph line, only in these two acts of Conauthority we have for the bridging of the Mis-

actionity to maintain and operate their road and telegraph line, only in these two acts of Congress,—that of July 1, 1862, and that of July 2, 1864. There was some collateral legislation in the meantime, which postponed the first lien of the United States, but did not in any way either curtail or enlarge the powers and duties of the Company in relation to the public. Four trunk lines from the West and South having in the summer of 1869, converged at a having, in the summer of 1869, converged at a point on the western bank of the Missouri River, in the City of Council Bluffs, and oppo City of Omana, which latter city the Union Pacific then claimed as its initial point, the in-terests of commerce and travel demanded the construction of a permanent bridge across the river, and an abandonment of ferry-transfer. The feasibility of such a bridge had, by accurate experiments, been demonstrated : but the Union Pacific Railbeen demonstrated; but the Union Pacific Rail-road Company, for some reason or another, hes-itated to fully undertake the work. Its Chief Engineer had shown the practicability of the project, and the interests of the public demand-ed it. Sept. 12, 1868, the Union Pacific Railroad Company made a contract with L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, at the contract price of \$1,200,000, to build the bridge. Some work was done in the Chicago, at the contract price of \$1,200,000, to build the bridge. Some work was done in the summer of 1869, but so little as not to amount to anything. A number of independent corporators applied to Congress afterward, and during the suspension of Mr. Boomer's work, for a chatter authorizing them to build and operate a bridge that would form a railway-connection between the Iowa roads and that point on the Union Pacific on the west bank of the river where the latter Company had terminated their track. Opposition from Iowa caused an abandonment of this project. The necessities and clamors of the commercial and traveling public emphatically demanded a bridge. In fact, the building of a bridge at Kausas City, connecting the Missouri roads with the Kansas Branch, had much to do with the anxiety of the Union Pacific to have a bridge here. It could not be done without money, however. The plan of an independent bridge company had been frustrated. Under these circumstances the Union Pacific made application to Congress for additional powers. frustrated. Under these circumstances the Union Pacific made application to Congress for additional powers. The act of July 2, 1864, gave them authority to build the bridge. By act of Feb. 24, 1871, they were authorized to mortgage their bridge to raise the necessary funds, and, while the bridge was to continue a portion of their line of road, the mortgages to secure the money used in building the structure were to remain the first lien upon the same. They had no other authority to bridge the Missouri. had no other authority to bridge the Missouri, and thus obstruct navigation, than that given by the act of July 1864. That of Feb. 24, 1871, was collateral, and was an adjustment of the rights and claims of the respective creditors of the road, and could not in any way affect the duty the Company ways the robbie. Its duty to ty the Company owes the public. Its duty to the latter is defined in the acts of 1862 and 1864,

the latter is defined in the acts of 1862 and 1864, by which it obtained its corporate existence.

THE TRANSFER.

Upon the completion of the bridge, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, instead of running its trains to its pretended eastern terminus on the western boundary of Iowa,—that is, to the imaginary line between Iowa and Nebraska,—and instead of running its trains to the eastern end of its bridge, which terminates on Iowa soil, and to the eastern and of its pringer, and on the eastern and of its approach to the end of its ordige, which terminates on lows soil, and to the eastern end of its approach to the bridge on the Iowa side, ran and still runs, its trains to its depot grounds in Omaha. The Iowa roads had not then, and have not now, authority to cross the bridge into Nebraska. A bogus outfit, called the "Transfer," was established, with cars owned by the Union Pacific Company, drawn by their engines, and coveried by their employee. cars owned by the Union Pacific Company, drawn by their engines, and operated by their employes, and paid by that Company. With all these facts in existence, as I now state them, the Union Pacific Railroad Company exact a toliof 50 cents per passenger who crosses their bridge of 2,700 feet in length, and \$10 a car for every car that crosses the same, after they have spent at least \$27,237,000 of Government money, and received untold millions of acres of land, which they are selling for from \$5 to \$10 per acre. I fancy I can here some one interested in this public iniquity say that there is no remedy, on account of vested charter rights, and, as a highwayman, will pull upon me the Dartmouth College case, and still further demand the contents of my wallet. The upon me the Dartmouth College case, and still further demand the contents of my wallet. The mortgagees of the bridge kaze vested rights in it that no one cares to disturb, and cannot disturb. They could, upon a failure of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay their debt from the general revenues of the Company, foreclose their mortgage, sell the bridge, and, for any deficiency, resort to their general execution against the Company. Congress has no constitutional right to frame a charter for the regulation of transportation in fares and freights that will discriminate between the different points and portions of the same line of road it has created and undertaken to control.

J. H. K.

A Desperate Encounter. Maj. George E. Ferrend, of Virginia City, Nev., a man well known everywhere on the Paci-fic coast, shot himself in the head last week, inflicting a wound which soon proved fatal. In

noticing his career the Virginia City Enterprise noticing his career the virginia City Enterprise relates the following:

"In Camptonville, Cal., in 1858 or 1859, he had a terrible personal encounter with a man of desperate character, and in the battle received a horrible wound with an ax. It appears that he had had some trouble with this man, and it was agreed that when they again met they should

some ambiguity in the Executive order of the 'meet fighting.' The desperado, armed with an ax, shortly after came into a saloon, where he saw the Major sitting in his shirtsleeves. As he advanced the Major arose and drew a large knife. advanced the Major arose and drew a large knife. The man with the at moved cautiously forward, holding aloof his terrible weapon. The Major stood perfectly motionless, warily watching the eyes of his approaching foe. The only movement he made was to constantly turn the wrist of the hand that held the knife, so that the weapon was ceaselessly moving and flashing back and forth. The man advancing with the ax at last could no longer refrain from casting a glance at the weapon thus flashed before his eyes, and the moment he did so the Major source, forward the moment he did so the Major sprang forward with the leap of a tiger and drove his knife, not only through the heart of his foe, but through his whole body, the point projecting at his back. But quick as had been his movement, his opponent was almost as alert—the blows of both men being struck almost at the care, instant. The heat was almost as alert—the blows of both men-being struck almost at the same instsut. The handle of the ax struck the Major on the shoul-der, while the whole blade of it was buried in the small of his back, penetrating and cutting one of his kidneys. Both men fell to the floor together, and for a time it was thought that both were dead; but contrary to the expectations of together, and for a time it was thought that both were dead; but contrary to the expectations of all the Major recovered from his fearful wound in due time, and was as ready for fresh adventures, military or otherwise, as before.

THE CANAL-MEN COMBINING.

A Demand for a Reduction to Enable the Erie Boatmen to Compete with

the Erie Boatmen to Compete with Those of the Welland Canal—Gov. Tiden's Views.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 22.

In September those owners of canal-boats who live in Buffalo and do business on the Erie Canal, formed a Boat-Owners' Association to cooperate for the reduction of canal-tolls, insurance and elevator rates, and for the bowing out of commission-men, and on the 24th of November a branch of the Association was established in this city. It numbers about a hundred members, with Benjamin S. Greene for President. Mr. Baker, of the Buffalo Union, in addressing the meeting of this Union last night. dent. Mr. Baker, of the Buffalo Union, in addressing the meeting of this Union last night, first severely criticised the action of the Longshoremen's Union, which refuses to yield to the reductions that have been rendered necessary by business stagnations. "The object of the Boat-Owners' Union," he continued, "is so to reduce the rates of freight as to meet the demand of the times for economy, and to enable mand of the times for economy, and to enable us to compete with other transportation lines. To reduce the rates we must reduce the expense. And first we would wish removed the heavy tolls that we are obliged to pay to the State, and the State can afford to make the concession. The Welland Canal, on which Canada is spending millions, will shorten the distance between Burfele and Europe aver 700 miles, and will show. falo and Europe over 700 miles, and will absorb for Montreal the great tradic in grain which the Erie has brought to New York. But with free canals we can still compete with the Canadians. We must lessen the cost of insurance by dealing with the companies direct, and the commen must be dropped entirely. Bat," is speaker at the close, "we mean busine have work to do; so no drones, no this idlers, no blackguards, no drunkards

apply."
Mr. Francis B. Thurber, Secretary of the Cheap Transportation Association, urged the Union to incorporate in their petition a section demanding the sale of the lateral canals. "I was one of a committee," said he, "who waited was one of a committee, said he, "who wanted on Gov. Tilden to give him our views on the subject of canal-tolls. We found him extremely well informed on the subject of canals, but not at all disposed to make a marked reduction in the tolls. He was in favor rather of keeping up the talk and of wanter the contract of t the tolls and of putting the canals in thor order by dredging and double locking. In regard to the lateral canals, he internated that he would in his message recommend a commission to ac-certain their respective values, with a view to their sale. If these canais are sold, the high rates on the Eric will not be necessary." There are 5,600 boats on the canals, and over 30,000 boatmen, whom the Association will endeavor to organize.

Ignoble End of an Eventful Career. Agnoble End of an Eventful Career.

From the New York Tribune.

Maximillian Humbracht, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Metropolitan Gas Company, committed suicide yesterday by taking a quantity of strychnice. Humbracht was a Prussian Cunt, and was a son of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Germany. He came to the United States eight years ago from the province of Silesia. There he had been an officer in King William's Guards, After he arrived in this country be could find no work for omcer in King winiam's Guards. After he arrived in this country he could find no work for a long time, but at length found employment as a common laborer in Doelger's brewery. After he had worked there a short time, his superior abilities became known, and he was promoted to responsible position in the office. But this a responsible position in the office. But this life did not suit him, and he became a swimming-teacher in Allen's swimming-teachool, at the foot of Fifth street, East River. There he remained until the breaking out of the Franco-German war, when he went back to Prussia. After he reached Prussia he applied for a position in the army, and was made a Captain. During the war he served with macked distinct. During the war he served with marked distinct tion. In one of the battles before Metz, Hum suit Humbracht, and he again came to the buited States. At first in this country he was nable to obtain work, but after a time he foun mable to obtain work, but after a time he found imployment as a swimpning-teacher in Brown's wimming-school, at the foot of Sixty-fifth freet, East River. Mr. Brown took him as a varther, and he afterward married his daughter, dumbracht subsequently obtained employment as first-assistant bookkeeper in the Metropolitan Lens Company's Works, where he remained un til his death yesterday. Humbracht was of im ossing appearance, of good address, and an ac-omplished linguist. The cause of his suicide is aid to have been his over-sensitiveness as to his ossition in life, and to his hard work in support-

ing his family.

An Oregon-Built Ship.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Since the appearance in the Bulletin of a description of the new ship Western Shore, the second ship built on the Pacific coast, additional facts relative to this supportion years, have been second ship built on the Facine coast, additional facts relative to this splendid vessel have been developed. The ship has finally been rated at 1,200 tons, Custom-House measurement. She will carry about 2,000 tons, weight and measurement cargo. She was built by days' work, and cost \$80,000, gold, or \$66.67 per ton, Custom-House measurement. Similar vessels, of Atiantic coast build, cost from \$90 to \$120 per ton. This contrast in cost is highly favorable to the This contrast in cost is highly favorable to the ship-building interests of the Pacific coast, especially when the remarkable strength of the Western Shore is taken into consideration. The ship is owned by Simpson Bros. & Co., Capt. McAllep, George B. Knowles, and Capt. Thornquist, of the Perpetna, and will load wheat for Europe on the owners' account. Europe on the owners' account.

I'INANCIAL.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY POLICIES and claims cashed at highest rates. WM. H. SISSON, 169 Washington-st.

MONEY (HERE) TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, improved or unimproved, in sums to suit, or to buy prime mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, in sums of \$1,500 and upwards. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 SOUR Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, or 5 years. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN-WE HAVE SEVERAL Amounts to loan-from \$2,000 to \$10,000. MEAD & OUS, 161 LaSalie-st.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND OVER, TO HOAN, on city property, always on hand. A. S. FALMER, dr., Reoms 16 and 17, 91 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES Singer machines, and other collaterals. Privation office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Raz dolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL MOST SECURITY Purchase money mortgages bought ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN-10,000, \$5,000, AT 10 PER CENT, UPON improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON & Portland Block.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE short-time commercial and purchase-money mort Y short-time commercial and purchase-money mort-gage-paper in small and large amounts; also, loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-si. WANTED-\$600 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
Will pay 15 per cent and give desirable real estate
security worth twice the amount. Address S 64, Tribunoffice.

\$1.200 to loan on chicago real es. A Dearborn-st. \$5,000 for a term of years, on first-class city residence property. Principals address, giving description of property. P. Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, entirely new; usual price \$35; will seil at a discount. Address X 87, Tribune office. SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH S Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. CINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRIMCIPAL OF-fice III State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; If per cent discount for cash. TWO GROVER & BAKER, TWO SINGER, AND one Domestic, in perfect order, late improved, at half cost. Loan office 125 Clark-st., Reom 2.

PERSONAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST—
ern and Campbell-ava, Polk, Taylor, Holbrook, and
Twelftin-sts, all between Western and Campbell-ava,
Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON PARK-AV., NEAR RObey-st., 2-story brick, with basement; lot six125, at
\$2,000 less than it is worth. DAVISON & WELCH, 142
LaSalle-st. POR SALE—WARASH-AV.—EXTRAORDINARY lease, 89 years without reappraisals—fully feet, east front, north of Eldridge-court. The best and only lease of the kind in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS AT GREAT BAR-gains. Spend an hour Christmas in visiting Camp-bell Park,—Campbell av. and Congress Park,—and ex-amine our new two-story and basement brick house, which we are offering at low prices, and on exceeding low tarms. 133 Dearborn-st. CAMP-BRLL BROS. OR SALE—BRYANT-AV., NEAR VINCENNES, frame house; 14 rooms; good finish; modern im provements; worth \$11,00; incumbrance \$5,500. Address G, care of H. H. Chandler & Co., 89 Madion-4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. I OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapent prop-erty in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LeSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALK-OR EXCHANGE 4,000 ACRES GOOD improved lauds in Lee and Whiteside Counties, Ill.; will self for small payment and give twenty years' time, if wanted; will self all or in tracts to suit; near railroad; a good opportunity offered to make \$2 for \$1. 80! Madisonse, E. R. HUILBUT. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED-FOR CASH, STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Michigan, Praire, or Calumet-avs, between Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; must be cheap; send discription by mail; price about \$20,600. B. L. HON-ORE, 182 Dearborn-st. WANTED-RIVERSIDE AND IRVING PARK property on contract. S. B. BOWLES, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUS A containing modern improvements, convenient to horse-cars, and situated at the corner of Twenty-seve and Wallace-sts. Apply to J. WEIL, 144 Dearborn-st TO RENT-12 ROOM HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDE 384 West Randolph-st. \$38 per month. Apply at Park-ay. TO RENT-AT VERY LOW FIGURE, NEW, WELL L built brick house, 10 rooms, all improvements, clo to Lincoln Park. Inquire at 429 Webster-av., or 124 Des born-st. Room 22.

TO RENT-TWO COTTAGES ON TWENTY-SEV-enth-st. Six rooms and closets, and almost new. \$12 per month. WILLIAM J. TEWKSBURY, 146 Madison-st. Hoom 4. TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH. HOUSE NO. 51 Rucker-st., near indiana-st. 8 rooms in good repair. Applyht No. 47, or to S. B. BOWLES, Room 27 Portiand Block.

TO RENT-SMALL BRICK HOUSE, GOOD RE-pair, farnace, some gas fixures; 54 Sheldon-st., be-tween Madison and Washington. Inquire at 821 Madison-st. N. S. GKOW. TO RENT-FURNISHED COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, ON South Side, cheap. J. S. GUULD, 126 Dearborn-st., TO RENT-COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE TO RENT-UPPER-PART OF COTTAGE, 4 GOOD rooms, with buttery, water in the nouse; \$14 per month. 32 Plum-st., south of Harrison, near Loomis. O RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, ON West Van Buren-st., near Centre-av, PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

Suburban.

To RENT-A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN A NEIGH
boring city, either as a private boarding-house or a
a hotel. The building in good repair. Possession gives
tryun February to May 1st. Address, P 76. Tribune other.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED AND COMFORT able rooms, by the day, week, or month, at 71 Monroe at Apply at Room 13.

TO RENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE typing, to respectable parties without children; \$2.5° and \$5 per week. EDWARDS', 557 Milwankee-av. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR

O RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT BE TO RENT - LOW - ELEGANTLY FURNISHED modern convenience at TO RENT-47 SOUTH LASALLEST, NICELY furnished rooms, by the week or month, to gentlement only, \$10 to \$20 per month. Apply at Room 9.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT-THE FINE NEW POUR-STORY AND basement stone-front store on Staterst., a few doors north of Jackson-st. and nest to Allen & Mackeys., 36 feet front by 140 feet in depth. To the right parties a favorable lease will be made for a term of years. Apply to G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADI-son. Apply at 148 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN the Otis Block, at very low prices, Inquire at Room I.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE BARN, WORK, shop, or other similar building, switable for the storage of ice; not more than eight blocks distant from our brewery. Address, stating terms, BARTHOLO-MAR & ROESING, corner of West Twelfth and Brown-sts.

LOST AND FOUND. LIBERAL REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF tion. In one of the battles before Metz, Humbracht was personally decorated by the Emperor with the Iron Cross for personal bravery. He especially distinguished himself before Paris, and was then recommended by the Crown Prince for premotion. Army life did not 1. OST-A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. OST-A SMALL BAY PONY, WITH A heavy mane, and a little stiff in fore leg; also and harness to which he was hitched. Please re 257 West Polk-st., and receive reward. OST-YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Dearbo n and State-sts., \$100. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to N. K. F. & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

OST - DEC. 24. IN A COTTAGE GROVE-AV L. car, or in going from Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-laird-st. to Indian-av., a pocaci-book containing liverings and an order on a piano tiem. By returning to like Indiana-av. the inder with be liberally rewarded. LOST-A POCKET-BOOK IN WABASH-AV.
Lostage going from Twenty-ninth-st. to Van Euren,
containing about \$150 and papers. A liberal reward will
be paid for its return to loss Michigan-av. De paid for its recuire to loss anongan-av.

Lished gold. Supposed to have been dropped in McVicker's Theatre at matinee on Saturday. A liberal reward will be given for its return to 988 Prairie av., of Cook County National Bank, corner Washington an Dearborn-ats.

JOST-DEC. 12, POCKETBOOK CONTAINING Law Storm storm of Mercantile Fire Insurance stock, numbered respectively 64, 81, 82, 82. Parties are warned not to negotiate for the same, as the Company has been notified. Address 615 Fulton-sc. notined. Address 615 Fulton-81.

(5) ReWARD-LOST-A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG:

(5) had collar on marked "C. A. Daniels" Any one
returning him to Boston Dining-Rooms, 600 State-81., will
receive above reward.

(6) REWARD-LOST-A BLACK BULL-DOG

(7) REWARD-LOST-A BLACK BULL-DOG

(8) The shove reward will be paid for the dog, or for information that will lead to his recovery, at 2 Calumet-av.

\$10 REWARD—STOLEN, FROM PURTLAND Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts., wolf robe. The party will receive the above reward by returning the same to 22 Portland Block and no questions asked. φussions assed.

\$\circ{\phi}{2}\$100 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RETURN of property taken from 574 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park, last Monday afternoon, and no questions asked. Communicate with J. W. LYKE, 117 hast Kingto-asked.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE LEASEHOLD CITY property, we reated for Riverside or other suburban lots, clear. S. B. BOWLES, Room 27 Portland Block. TO EXCHANGE—SULTAIRE DIAMOND STUD

END EXCHANGE—SULTAIRE DIAMOND STUD

WORLD STUD EXCHANGE—SULTAIRE DIAMOND STUD

WORLD STUD EXCHANGE—SULTAIRE DIAMOND STUD

WORLD STORD STUD

WORLD TO EXCHANGE — A FINE UNINCUMBERED farm near Lodi, this State, and \$10,000 cash for residence and large lot near city limits or in suburban town, R. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 East Washington-st. TO EXCHANGE-40 ACRES NEAR OGDEN-AV.

and \$25,000 cash for an unoccupied building suitable
for wholesale business or storage. R. P. BLANCHARD
& CO., 124 East Washington-at.

TO EXCHANGE—A CUSTOM FLOURING MILL.

water power for real estate or a stock of goods. Meet party at Room No. 6 Metropolitan Block.

AN ESPECIAL CHANCE—A VERY ELEGANT 73 octave rosewood piano-forte, with all the latest im provements, magnificent rosewood case, with etra moldings, serpentine plinth, round corners, carved legs and bre. An exceedingly nie instrument in tone and nnish Cost less than 3 months since \$675. For sale, with stoo and cover, for \$250. Residence, \$45 Michigan av.

TORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pianos and organs: will retail instruments during the holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or Exerc Urgan. a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Plano, or Estey Organ.
Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging from \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-at., near Adams,

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH SMALL CAPITAL, say from \$500 to \$1,000, for produce shipping in Peoria; communicate to SAM TELL, care of Carrier No. 5, Peoris, Ill. PARTNER WANTED BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED PARTNER WANTED-BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED printing-house, a first-class job printing-house, a first-class job printing with \$5.000 to \$5.000 to take an interest. Apply by letter, with full partuniars of former caperience, to 0 is, fribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-IN HOTEL BUSINESS, SINTING PROPERTY OF THE WANTED IN HOTEL BUSINESS, SINTING PROPERTY OF THE WANTED IN HOUSE AND ADDITIONAL OF THE WANTED IN HOUSE AND ADD

FOR SALE-SALOON LICENSE, PIGEON-HOLE table, platform scales, gas fixtures, saloon tables, in good order. 359 Division-st. FOR SALE-THREE BETS OF MINK FURS IN Cash should condition, very cheap. Loan office 125 ClarkWANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CI-gar salesman with an established trade. Call or ad-dress, with full particulars, TANSILL & CHANDLER, is and 31 Wabash-4v. WANTED-A PERSON, MALE OR FEMALE, UN WATED-A PERSON, MALE OR FEMALE, UNderstanding bookkeeping; must write a good anni. Address by letter only, in own hand, giving references and salary required, Z. 58 Washington-5t.

WANTED-CLERK FOR STORE. APPLY AFTER 10 a. m. D. W. MOTT, Room 19, 181 West Madison-st., or 63 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneons.

WANTED-SALESMAN-ONE WHO CAN COMmand large influence with the stationery trade West and South, and bring substantial and undoubted references as to superior ability and integrity. To such a good opening is offered. Address JAMES F. BULL, care H. R. Claffin & Co., New York. W ANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE "LIFE AND Explorations of Dr. Livingstone," complete, authentic, a fresh book; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman who has a good illinois clothing trade. References required. Apply to L. F. LEOPOLD & CO., 102 and 104 Wabash-av. WANTED-A CAPABLE MAN AND WIFE TO DO WANTED-A GOOD MILK-PEDDLER WHO HAS experience, is well acquainted in Chicago, and can give good reference. Address Milk, Tribune office. WANTED-MEN-WE CAN SHOW THE BEST emade in America to make money on small outlay, in city or country. Samples free to good men that can engage permanently. RAY 4 CU., 164 East Randolmbst., Room is.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.
WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
One that is competent and reliable care find a good One that is competent and reliable can find a good on and liberal wages by applying at 249 Huron-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 85 Thirty-secondst. No Irish need apply. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er; must be reliable and willing. References re-quired. 372 North LaSalle-st. WANTED-GIRL AT 274 FIRST (WEST SUPERIOR)
st., near Paulina-st. Call to-day from 11 to 12. One
who can stay in her home in the night preferred. WANTED-A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO LAUN-dry work, must be well recommended. Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 121 Monroe-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 1123 Indiana-av. Apply Friday between 12 and 2 o'clock, and Saturday from 8 to 10 o'clock. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work, at 215 North State-st. References required.

Housekeepers.

WANTED - A YOUNG WOMAN, WIDOW OR otherwise, as housekeepe for myself and little girl. Can make it pleasant for the right person. Address A. M. TUBUS, Room 16 Fire and Marine Building, St. Panl. Minn.

Miscellaneons.

WANTED-PHYSICIAN-A GOOD OPENING FOR a good physician. Address DRUGGIST, P. O. Box 92, Creston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. CITUATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AS MAN-ufacturing chomist, by a man of nine years' experi-ence; Erst-class references as to ability and character; salary not so much an object as employment. Address ERNEST C. SAUNDERS, Detroit, Mich. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED CITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOK HOUSE. It wish after six months to open a store of my own in some adjacent town; have been in the trade for ten years in Pennsylvania, Address X 15, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Tenmsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED - AS COACHMAN IN A RESpecialle family, by a first-class man (Bane); best of
references can be given. Address X 29, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS, DUSKE'S office and laundry, 30 Milwaukee-av, MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-A try readers can do so in the best, and cheapest man ner by using one or more sections or Kellogy's Great News paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 78 Jackson st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Lean Office, 528 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMAN, 307 South Clark-at. Orders by mail promptly attended to. YOKE PERSONS RESIDING IN THE SOUTH OR West Divisions of the city can be supplied with any manning of coke at Memors per dusting at the new works, corner of Deoring and Colognesis. CHICAGO GAS IGHT AND CORE COMPANY. CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS pamphlets, rags, merals, bottles, de., at PETTI SUNES, 38, 28, and 20 Fitth-av. Stock called form an part of the cuty, free

any part of the city, free. S.

CREAT BARGAINS IN ELECANT FURS IN OR.
CI DER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE A LOT ELEGART FURS PURCULAND AT THE BANKEUPT
FOR TO CLOSE OF THE BANKEUPT
THE FOLLOW W. TOOK SECALL FUR HOUSE,
THE FOLLOW W. TOOK SECALL FUR HOUSE,
THE FOLLOW W. TOOK SECALL FUR BANKEUPT
A gending mich muff and coller, S.
New set, lying, French seal, missk, or marton, \$10.
Handsome set mink muff with bea or collar, \$20.
New and rabbish seal negure, \$25. Handsome set miss must wind box or corner, \$30. New and stylish ead souths, \$25. Extra quality scale kin set for \$35. Choice and elegant mink sets, \$30 to \$40. All warranted new and perfect, first-class goods. Residence \$45 Michiganaw, north of Sixteenthe-

MAKE YOUR WIFE A PRISENT OF THE BEST clothes wringer in the market: price, 34,30 till Jan. 1, 1875. A. D. HYDE, 162 kasallo-st., floore ki. STORAGE-FOR ANY AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD OF forusture, merchandise, bugger, wagens, and cutters, at 650 Cottage Grove av. (Lash advances made.) BOARDING AND LODGING.

West 'id-.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.-BOARD, THREE COMboth fortably furnished rooms, or one double room soit
able for single men. Terms, \$5 per week. Best of ref-93 ABERDEFAST., CORNER JACKSON-TWO
3 furbished front rooms, single or en suite, with
board; private family; terms very reasonable. 280 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - PLEASANT rooms, with good board.

South Side.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST., JUNCTION OF PRAIRIEav.—Large front room and two single rooms, with
board; house and surroundings all first class. References
exchanged.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH FIRST CLASS
board, a front-hall room, or a large handsomely furnished room for two; references exchanged.

somely furnished room for two; references exchanged.

302 MIC HIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND REAB rooms; good board; reasonable prices.

418 AND 68 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 pur week, with use of piano; single rooms, \$5.50. 1362 WABASH-AV.-BOARD, WITH UNFUR-

North Side.

250 EAST OHIO-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN
have a desirable home, with everything first-class
and terms moderate.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN
Madison and Mource sts. - First-class board, \$7 per
week; two in a room, \$6; day-board, \$5.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A CHANCE FOR A LITERARY MAN-WANTED, a partner to take a third or half interest in a publishing business, including a popular magazine, enjoying a very large and respectable family circulation and axiensive advertising patronage. Satisfactor reasons given for seiting. An excellent chance for a gentleman of culture and literary tastes, at a very moderate price. Business location readily changed if doemed advisable. None but principals need apply, with statement of previous business, experience, etc. Address MAGAZINE, care Tribune office.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ADJOINING Chicago for sale; extensive, and suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes; on railroad, with sidings. Part payment taken in outside property, and unusually easy terms for balance. Title perfect. Apply by letter or personally to B. B. FERGUSON, 120 Madison-8.

Madison-st.

HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS-OPENING FOR A
man with a little money. You can investigate at 176
West Adams-st. J. J. O

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR
ale; good location; doing a good business; rase
chance, Location, Kobey-st, and Carroll-av. ONE-HALF INFERENT IN A GOOD ENTABLISHED business, location unsurpassed; to the right man this is a rare chance. Call at 130 East Lake-st., ching.-rooms. SALOON AND RESTAURANT AT 174 WEST MAD out of business. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A WALNUT AND GREEN PLUSH PARLOR As init, with ruffling, seven pieces, comprising tete-a-tete sofa, two easy chairs, and four window enairs, worth \$200, for sale at \$90. Residence 548 Michigan-av. DON'T FREEZE YOURSELVES WHEN YOU CAN SELL'S, No. 144 West Madison-st. Cooking stoves at greatly reduced prices; old stoves taken in exchange. Open evenings. Open evenings.

TOR SALE—S SECOND-HAND HEATING-STOVES but little used; half price. 144 West Madison-st.

TO CLOSE OUT CONSIGNMENTS BEFORE JAN.

1. This week we will sell at private sale and save buyers 50 per cent. Parlor sets, marble-top chamber suits, and furniture of every description, housekeeping goods of all kinds. Cook and heating stoves in great water take notice. RUCKWeeklay and Saurday. Buyers take notice.

AGENTS WANTED

A GENTS WANTED—110 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sewing mannine, price \$25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family me, our efficiency will show you how to save money. Address JOHS-SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A We want a first-class agont in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION-WESTON & CO., 195 EAST WASHING TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAI RIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TURSDAYS AND PR

Office order, or in registered letters, as our terms of terms to city subscribers.

Bally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 30 conts per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-om and Monroe. Engagement of the Aimes O era-onfe Troupe. Afternoon, "La Bolle Helene." Even-g, "La Fercholo."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, and State. Engagement of "The Stranger" and "Kath Evening, "Richelieu."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between ark and LaSalle. "The Serious Family" and bur-que on "Richard III." Afternoon and evening. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Clark street, opposite nerman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le

OHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe sirest, between Dear-born and State. "Everybody's Friend and "The Two Puddifoots." Three performances, as follows: Morning, Il o'clock; afternoon, 2:30; evening, 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF elegant land unique designs. CUSHING, THOMAS 4 CO., 180 and 182 Ulark-at.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. and A. M. The annual communication os this Lodge, for the elec--The annual communication os this Lodge, for the elec-tion of officers and transaction of other important busi-ness, will be held to-merrow (Saturday) evening at 75, o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalbest. It is hoped that every member will make it convenient to be present. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real itato, Wants, etc., etc., back, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 25, 1874.

Gen. GRANT has determined, it seems, to remove Gen. EMERY from New Orleans to St. Paul, and to make Gen. TERRY commander of a division in the South which shall embrace Mississippi, Louisiana, and other States in which trouble is apprehended. Gen. EM-ERY is too intimately acquainted with the real condition of affairs in Louisiana to be a desirable commander there. His sympathies are too much involved. It may be necessary, before long, to change the troops, as well as their General.

Some interesting facts in relation to the new Finance bill, and the views of it entertained by members of the Lower House of Congress, in which it is now pending, are developed in a letter addressed to the New York Tribune. and reprinted elsewhere in this paper. The bill had not passed the Senate at the time the letter was written, but it was even then a subject of general discussion. The Repubmbers were then generally in favor and the Democrats opposed to its passage. Perhaps cool reflection during the vacation may cause some changes on both sides.

We have no idea that even the mafority of those who voted to waive engrossment and pass the Wabash avenue horse-railway ordinance on the instant received money or promises of money for their votes. Other inducements and persussions were employed to secure some votes; but we are not prepared to express the same ppinion as to the others. The circumstances are very suspicious, to say the least. It may ible that no corrupt means were em oyed, but the only way to make the truth nown and to put suspicions at rest is for the Grand Jury to give the case a careful investigation. If such a scrutiny acquits the Council and Company, it is their right to have such

A dispatch from Washington, published this morning, again relates the mournful story of Richardson's attempt to regulate the value of the five-franc piece. The franc pieces and the pounds sterling were very disrespectful to RICHARDSON. They refused to be regulated by him at all, and fixed their own values pretty much as they pleased. Hence the present strife between the importers and the Treasury Department, the former contending that the value of the franc is established by law as something less than the Treasury valuation. Secretary Bristow will not care to raise much disturbance in a dispute of this kind. The value of the franc, it must be understood, is changeable; for neither gold nor silver is an itely inflexible measure of value.

A Washington correspondent of an evening newspaper sends word that President Grant has decided to abandon the experiment of Civil-Service Reform, and to use the Federal offices for the advancement of the Republican party. The authority for this statement is, of course, untrustworthy. The President has probably come to no conclusion different from the one expressed in his message,—which was to leave with Congress the responsibility of sustaining or defeating the reform measures which he has inaugurated. Congress may yet see the wisdom of Civil-Service Reform, and come to its rescue with the needed appropriation. In any event, we do not believe President Grant will use the Federal offices under his control "for the advancement of the Republican party," or for any other purposes save those of an economical and efficient administration

Mr. Inwin, the hero of the Pacific Mail he is, for all that, in tolerably comfortable circumstances. The Washington dispatches report that Iswin, although nominally under rest, lives more sumptuously than any of the Senators. The wonder is, indeed, how Inwin can afford to scatter money about so profusely as he has been doing since the last Pacific Mail subsidy was ob-There are not wanting unsharitable gossips to intimate that he is too rich to be an honest man. Whence ction is easy that he absorbed most ion fund that was intended for Congress. If the investigation now in progress is at all successful, it will doubtless show that such members of Congress as were bought by the Company sold themselves cheap, and that the real beneficiary of the n was IRWIN.

The Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday. Mess pork was active and 80@ 85c per brl lower, closing at \$18.55 cesh, and \$18.85 seller February. Lard was active and 15e per 100 hs lower, osing at \$12.90 cash, and \$13.171-2 Pebruary. Meats were quiet and 1-Se lower, at 6 1-4e for shoulders, 9 1-4e

for short ribs, and 9 5-8c for short clears. Highwines were in good demand and 1-2c higher, at 97 1-2c per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat was more active and 3-4@1c lower, closing at 89c cash, and 89 1-4c for January. Corn was quiet and irregular, closing firmer on old, at 791-2c, easier on new at 64 3-4c, and at 71 1-8c for May. Oats were dull and 1-4c lower, closing at 53 1-4c cash, and 52 1-4c for January. Rye was quiet and firm at 97@99c. Barley was dull and 1@1 1-2c lower, closing at \$1.24 for January, and \$1.25 asked for February. Hogs were inactive and weak. Sales chiefly at \$6.50@ 7.00. Cattle were in in fair demand at firm rates. Sheep were active and firm

The Staats-Zeitung denounces the precipiate enactment of the Wabash avenue horse railway ordinance, and intimates pretty strongly that, in its opinion, bribery was emloyed to carry the bill through the Council. Then it turns round and alleges that the Republican party must be held responsible therefor, because twenty-one of the forty members are, or were, Republicans on National party questions! We had supposed that a majority of the members of the Common Council were the product of the People's party, and that the Mayor, who lobbied for the passage of the ordinance and then signed it, was elected by the same party of which the Staats-Zeitung boasts it is the sole organ. If the S.-Z. will put on its spectacles and inspect the Council proceedings, it will perceive, first, that a majority of those who voted to pass the ordinance were Democrats elected by the S.-Z.'sown party; second, that a majority of those who voted against suspending the rules and passing the ordinance were Republicans, and were not elected by the People's party. However, party considerations do not seem to have cut much of a figure in the case, and the S.-Z. talks very absurdly in trying to give the disgraceful transaction a partisan shape.

That part of President, GRANT's last message which referred to Cuban affairs was innocent and cautious enough to escape all an imadversion; and so it would have done, doubtless, if the Associated Press agent at Washington had not unadvisedly sent out, the night before the delivery of the message, what purported to be a synopsis of it. In that synopsis very strong and even belligerent language was used with reference to the disorders in Cuba. The consequences of this misrepresentation were not very considerable in America, for the errors in it were corrected the next day on the pub lication of the message. But a similar correction was not sent to Europe, whither the false reports of the correspondents had been dispatched; and the result was a terrible commotion. The supposed warlike attitude of America towards Spain suggested all sorts of dreadful complications to the diplomats and journalists; and opinions were ventured by those who had a right to speak as to the probable outcome of the quarrel. The reports by mail have quieted the seers and sages, but, it must be confessed, disgusted them as well. Their fortifications have been knocked into ruins. They have taken some satisfaction out of Baron Reuter, and compelled an apology for him, but the world, after all, seems to them

WHAT IS DEMCCRACY?

It is a little extraordinary that at this date there should be any question as to what is the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party. We have never had any doubt on the subject. Our reading has taught us that the great gulf which opened between the fathers of the Republic, and on one side of which were Washington and Hamilton, and subsequently WEBSTER, and on the other JEFFERson, Madison, and Calhoun, was the question of State sovereignty, as opposed to national sovereignty; State rights, as opposed to State subordination to the Government in national matters; and State authority and independence, as opposed to the supremacy of the United States as a nation. Under one name or the other that question has been the dividing line between parties from 1789 to 1874,-the Democratic party always maintaining the State sovereignty and State independence theory, and holding that the General Government was a mere agent of the States, created by them, and under their control.

Some weeks ago, without the slightest wish or intention to misrepresent any body or party, we undertook to show that there could be no union between the Republican and Demo cratic parties, because of this old fundamental issue, and we endeavored to show that the Republican party was radically committed to the theory that the United States were a nation, and not a confederacy of States; that t was the Government of an entire people. and not of separate and distinct tribes in

habiting distinct and independent States. We were much astonished at first to receive Democratic papers, disayowing the Democratic doctrine, but we were not surprised that other Democratic papers representing Democratic constituents, resolutely took up the battle, and are still maintaining that the only dis tinctive doctrine of that party is the doctrine of State sovereignty, and of a confederacy of States, of which the General Government is

the mere agent and creature. The Democratic papers of Missouri, and of Georgia, of Virginia, and of Pennsylvania, nearly all stand by the doctrines which have been peculiar to the Democratic party from THOMAS JEFFERSON to JEFF DAVIS. The Louisville Courier-Journal at first treated the matter lightly, but afterwards was obliged to come out flat-footed in behalf of the ancient faith. It is true the Chicago Times denied that there was any vitality in the old doctrine but then the Chicago Times has become so swindle, will not have a Merry Christmas, but | much of a nondescript sheet that it has ceased to represent anything. Now comes the New York World, which aspires to the organship of the Democracy of the Empire State and of Tammany Hall. That paper makes the following deliverance :

lowing deliverance:

To begin with, then, the doctrine of State rights, as xpounded by the Father of the Constitution and secretized by the mational Democracy, does not include but carchides State sovereignty (?), and, accordingly, what The Theorem says on this head is baseless. State sovereignty at most was simply a crothet of certain heterodox Democrats which the civil war exploded, with the additional effect of converting or perverting some of its noisiest advocates into opponents of State rights quite as radical and sweeping as The Chicaso Theorem the Democratic body (?). The doctrine of State sovereignty does not now exist in our politics (?). It belongs to the years beyond the flood.

The Ution (N. V.) Observer, which is a

The Utica (N. Y.) Observer, which is a Democratic paper of the old style, is at direct issue with the World, however, and repudiates the whole theory that the United States are a nation; and holds that man as laboring to subvert the Constitution who denies that this is a Government of "States," and is a national Government. It comments upon the cowardice of some of the Democratic pa pers which ignore this question, or equivocate or deny the true Democratic principle, by

saying:
We can't speak for the latitude of Chicago, but in

We submit to the Observer that its quarrel is not with THE TRIBUNE. We agree with it that the Democratic party has never had any other so distinctive fundamental principle as that ours is not a national Government, but a mere agency of confederated States. Let it address itself to the World, or other Democratic papers that are seeking to dodge and suppress all mention of the fact. It may deend on us for a reasonable amount of help.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

What will the iconoclasts leave us after a while? We are even getting mixed up on the date of Christmas,-the very day from which we date all things else. An astronomical savan, anxious to glorify the stars by associating them with the homage paid to the Savior, but unwilling to sacrifice his mathematical accuracy to romance, tradition, or prejudice, recalls to us that the day we celerate isn't the day after all. In point of fact, it isn't within four years of the day. It was not 1874 years ago that the star shone in Palestine, and the beasts of the field gathered from afar and bowed down in reverence. It was 1878 years ago. In other words, the Savior was not born in the year 1 A. D., but in the year -4 A. D. This isn't very clear. we admit, but it is as near as we can get at it and preserve the mathematical unities. The only parallel we can suggest is in the form of a conundrum, with which parents may start off their children this norning. The proposition may be stated thus, and it is a true one: Everybody believes Christmas and New Year's come on the same day, or rather the corresponding day, of the week: but they do not in 1874 and 1875. After the parents have fully made this out, and solved it to their own satisfaction t will be time to explain to the children about this dreadful mistake we have been making for the last 1874 years,-this lapse of four years, this pious anachronism, this fearful miscalculation of the horologe.

We sincerely hope that this difference of four years will not be counted up against the lifetime of any persons now in existence. It wouldn't be fair. If we have actually lost four years in our computation of time, we shall insist that it shall be taken away from the beginning of the Christian era, and not from the middle or the end. The disciples, saints, and martyrs of those early days can not reasonably object to such a procedure, which we living folks may. Life is shorter now than it was in those days : we can't afford to admit the four years and charge it up to our account. 'We don't think Christianity ought to exact it of us, and we tell the stronomers and mathematicians plainly that t is none of their affair, and we shall not permit them to dictate in the matter.

We also hope, and are inclined to believe, that the children, to whom Christmas belongs, will have just as many presents in their stockings, just as many tapers on their trees, just as much candy and plum-pudding in their stomachs, just as little care in their heads, and just as much fun, as if the Savior had really come upon earth this day 1874 years ago, and not this day 1878 years ago. Four years to a child on Christmas Day is a matter of much less import than four days to the man or woman who has seen a score or two of Christmases, who has to fill the stockings instead of hanging them up, who buys presents and gets none, and who can't eat plum-pudding or Christmas-pie without seeing a maternal ancestor all night long. If the four years' difference in time can affect a child at Christmas, it will be the poor little fellow who doesn't get any presents, and who might have been born under a different and happier star if this serious error had not been made by the

corlier Christians. If any of us are inclined to complain of our lot on this the happiest day of all the year, an excellent discipline will be found in looking about to see how much worse off somebody else is. Though it appears to be a contradiction, it is practically true that nobody is so unhappy that he cannot think of somebody else who is infinitely more wretched. This may be called comparative consolation, and we commend it to those whom hard times have struck harder than they expected. To all men, women, and children, with Christmas presents and without, in defiance of all mathematical calculations, and with supreme indifference whether you celebrate a day that started 1874 or 1878 years ago, we commend

"At Christmas play, and make good cheer, For Christmas comes but once a year."

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

The text of the financial bill passed b the Senate does not remove the blindness or indistinctness which seems to render the meaning obscure in certain particulars. The act clearly removes all the restrictions upon the aggregate issue of notes by the National Banks, and provides that the Secretary shall 'redeem" the legal-tender notes of the United States in excess of three hundred millions of dollars to the amount of 80 per centum of the increased issue of National Bank notes This " redemption " is to continue "until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more." This seemingly is very plain, but what is meant by "redemption"? The mere taking in of the greenbacks, and putting them away in the vaults of the Treasury until wanted, is one kind of redemption: to take them in, and cancel and destroy them, and not issue others in lieu of them, is quite another form of redemption. When Senator SHERMAN was asked which form of redemption was intended by the bill, he declined making an answer. When asked if these notes, when "redeemed," might not be issued again, or others in place of them, he refused to answer. From all this, the country is to understand that the "redemption" of Treasury notes prior to 1879 is to be subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue them when in his opinion

it is desirable or expedient. After January, 1879, the bill requires that the Secretary "shall redeem in coin the Treasury notes then outstanding on presentaion," &c. This plan of redemption is easily understood. But the bill is a little opaque as to the mode by which the Secretary is to get the funds for this redemption and for the preliminary or preparatory redemption of the eighty millions. For both these redemptions he is authorized to "use any surplus revenues" in the Treasury, and to "issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin" any of the 5, 41-2, and 4 per cent bonds heretofore authorized to be issued. The acts of 1870-'71 authorized the issue of \$500,000,000 of 5 per cents, all of which ave been negotiated except \$123,000,000, for which certain persons have an agreement securing to them an option until Jan. 31, 1875.

ecretary with authority only to bonds at 41-2 and at 4 per cent. the 5 per cents are just struggling to keep at par, it is not likely that the Secretary will be able to sell any of the 4 or 41% per cents at par for coin for many years to come. We believe there is no nation in the world which can sell 4½ per cent bonds at par except England. French and German 5 per cents are hardly at par. The whole issue of 5 per cent Government bonds when the Syndicate take the \$123,000,000 will be nearly \$700,-000,000, and, until these take a permanent value above par, the opportunity of selling the lower rate of interest bonds will not pre sent itself. It may be that Congress will have to authorize an increased issue of 5 per cent bonds to meet the redemption of green-

backs. The mode of redemption before 1879 is also indirect. The bonds are to be sold for coin; but is this coin to be sold for greenbacks, or is the coin to be used for redeeming the greenbacks which are first presented, by somebody posted as to the proper time to do so? The obscurity of the bill on these details is by no means essential to make it acceptable to the public. The people like plain dealing, and do not like this double-meaning legislation, which in time will prove a plague to its inventors. If the House will only relieve the bill of its equivocal phrases, it will not only make the bill clearer, but will add immensely to its popularity. The people are all right, and Congress should not be afraid to trust

The most important provision of the bill is that which fixes a time for the ultimate re demption of the greenbacks. The only crit. icism which we have seen made by the leading papers of either party is, that the time is put off too long. Most of them come to about the same conclusion as that of the New York Times, which says :

A bill which declares a day for the payment of the overnment notes in coin, and which provides for the steady reduction of the volume of those notes relative to the bank issues which are redeemable in them, is, in our judgment, one which deserves a hospitable recep tion at the hands of the friends of specie-payments. 1 is by no means perfect; but, if it is a bill that can pass it is a thousand times wiser to accept it than to stand out for one which, though a great deal better, can not

"RESCUE THE NORTH PACIFIC !" The St. Paul Pioneer, the Democratic organ

f Minnesota, grows pathetic and poetical in leading editorial under the caption we have quoted. The Pioneer wants Congress to escue JAY COOKE's subsidized failure by giving it \$125,000,000 of the people's money ecause it "utilizes the road already built opens up a stretch of country heavy with inerals and rich with the succulent grasses which are the delight of the herdsman and of hisdroves; peoples new wildernesses; attracts new communities of emigrants; opens up communication with remote sections of a common country; makes our new Alaska possessions of some practical value (!); reduces the expenses of the Government in the maintenance of troops more than an equivalent for the whole interest asked to be guaranteed; settles the Indian question in the interest of civilization and peace; and saves the commerce of the Pacific from falling into the hands of the Canadian road, which will surely be built if this is abandoned."

This is indeed a catalogue of blessings The Pioneer ought to begin to pay dividends pretty soon, if it gets anything like the proper rate per line for such fine flights of fancy. It may be worth while, perhaps, to ook at the blessings from the standpoint of truth, and thus discover precisely what we are likely to get for giving JAY COOKE and the rest of the lobbyists the right to take \$125 .-000,000 out of our pockets. The bill now before Congress provides for the guarantee by the United States of \$50,000 of 5 per cent bonds for each mile of the road. The managers may be relied upon to follow the precedent set by the Union Pacific ring, and put several hundred miles of track on the and by making the road squirm over the level The aggregate interest for this time will be \$240,000,000. This makes a total of \$365,-000,000 which the people of the United States will have to pay in order to give Jay COOKE and his ring a fresh start in life. And now for the blessings!

First, it "utilizes the road already built." The policy of throwing away good money after bad has at last found a champion. The world usually regards this as the acme of folly, and the world is quite right. This argument would make the country dig the James River & Kanawha Canal over and through a few hundred miles of mountains. and would force New York to prolong indefinitely the useless lateral canals which she has just voted, most wisely, to abandon. It would compel us, whenever a man got a road chartered from Podunk, in Maine, to Bloody Hollow, in New Mexico, and built a fraction of track, to construct the rest of it for him and pay him a hundrel millions or so for the privilege. Why is it, too, if the new road is to develop the country, that the 555 miles of it already built have failed to do anything of the sort? Is it worth while to spend \$365,000,000 for the sake of utilizing something that will appar-

ently never be of any especial use? Second, it "opens up a stretch of country heavy with minerals and rich with the succulent grasses that are the delight of the herdsman and his droves." Nobody knows whether the country is heavy with minerals or not. If it were known to be so, it would swarm with miners long before the track could be laid. We are not aware that the men who rushed to Pike's Peak waited for palace-cars to take them there. It is a pity that the "succulent grasses" on which, according to the fine poetical phrase of the Pioneer, the herdsman grazes, Nebuchednezzar-like, with his droves, do not exist, but they don't. For seven months in the year, the sterile waste through which the Northern Pacific will pass if Congress is foolish and knavish enough to vote this subsidy is covered with snow. It is cold enough there then to freeze the horns off any wretched ox caught in the dreary region. As for the imaginary herdsman, it is difficult to say whether he would be more delighted or surprised to find anything in that section on which he or his herd could feed. If we should make this second with sage-brush and swamps," it would express the truth with a fidelity which the St. Paul Pioneer might copy with advantage.

Third, it "peoples new wildernesses; at-tracts new communities of emigrants; opens left men making pretensions to scientific up communication with remote sections of a knowledge and general culture who are ready common country; and makes our new Alaska | to swallow the performances of these mediums ossessions of some practical value." While we have such a fine assortment of old wildernesses on hand to people, there is really no This will dispose of all the 5 per cents necessity of providing a fresh lot. The sage-business of Spiritualism out of sight forever, anthorized to be issued, leaving the brush along the Union Pacific makes just as and induce its victims hereafter to give their

good kindling as the sage-brush along the attention to earthly matters, which are not who are abroad send it al Northern Pacific. The alkali-lands along the route in operation are as worthless as along the route surveyed. Since the new wilderness offers nothing really new, we see no necessity for plastering it over with Government bonds. Any community of emigrants that is "attracted" by the Northern Pacific must be composed of gigantic fools whom we can readily spare. Do we, indeed, need to attract any more emigrants, when we cannot give work to those who have already come? There is no apparent advantage in "opening up communications" with a remote desert or a renote swamp, merely because it is within the geographical limits of the United States. If this is such a blessing, let us have a railroad to the summit of Mount Shasta, with a branch to the Aleutian Islands, forthwith. heart must thrill with the prospect of being in communication with these "remote sections of a common country." Alaska, which is not far from the North Pole, cost us \$7,-500,000, and is worth to us about 75 cents. It is now gravely asserted that we ought to spend \$365,000,000 more in order to get a profit out of our original investment of \$7,-500,000! But if the Northern Pacific were completed from Duluth to Puget's Sound, it

would not be within 1,000 miles of Alaska. Fourth, it "reduces the expenses of the Government in the maintenance of troops more than an equivalent," etc., etc. This is the old song. It is folly, stuff, nonsense. The annual interest the country must pay will amount to \$6,250,000, -which is about the present total cost of supporting all the Indians in the United States. It needs a hired lobbyist to claim that the cost of maintaining the army will be reduced by building the Northern Pacific at Government expense. The truth of the matter is that troops will have to be stationed all over the "new wilderness" through which the Northern Pacific will run, in order to guard the road against Indian attacks, and thus the cost of the army

will be increased instead of diminished. Fifth, "The Canadian road will be built if this is abandoned, and will get the commerce of the Pacific." There is no prospect of the building of the Canadian road. If the Dominion is foolish enough to bankrupt itself by trying the job, our Northwestern lines can tap the Canadian Pacific and draw down to Duluth, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago, all the "commerce of the Pacific" which will come over the road for a good many decades yet. One freight-car a day could probably carry it.

The Northern Pacific kindly offers the pen ple of the United States, in exchange for \$365,000,000, the blessings aforesaid, and the right to fix fares and freights, and a lot of worthless bonds and sterile wilderness. The present Congress will not order the bonds ssued. That job will be left for the next Congress to do, which will be Democratic.

SPIRITUALISTIC.

The recent exposure of the KATIE KING swindle seems to have been the signal for a general breaking up of the tricks and juggleries of the mediums. It has not been a difficult task, as the really expert swindlers have gone out of the business and dropped out of public notice. Home, who astonished all Europe with his trickery, and enriched himself with costly presents from noble and even royal dupes, is heard of no longer. The DAVENPORT brothers, with their rope-tying feats, have disappeared. The cabinet and clothes-line style of Spiritualism, which had a great run in its day, is as dead as a last year's salt herring Then came the spirit-photograph business. by which any number of aunts, uncles, and cousins, in gauzy robes and luminous surroundings, hovering about the sitter in fantastic shapes, could be produced at so much per capita, to suit the customer's purse. When it was discovered, however, that all the spirit-photographers were mediums, and that oute by running off-shoots here and there, no other photographer, however skillful he prairie in semicircles. The aggregate amount family dead-and-gones, this humbug was exof bonds issued will be (2,500x\$50,000) ploded. Now comes another iconoclast, who \$125,000,000. They are to run forty years. has been deeply interested in spiritual seances, and has followed them up industriously, and exposes the tricks of the business in the New York Herald, some extracts from which we print elsewhere. He chose the three most famous mediums, Mans-FIELD, FOSTER, and SLADE, who are well known throughout the country, having traveled extensively and entrapped victims all over the United States. Mansfield makes a specialty of answering questions written upon a piece of paper, subsequently folded by the writer. This trick is such an old one, and has been so many times exposed, that it seems well nigh incredible there is any one left to be deceived by it. There are two ways of doing this. First, the medium provides his own paper, which is so very thin that the writing shows through, or, by sleight of hand, another piece of paper folded in the same manner is substituted for it, while the original piece remains open, out of sight, on the medium's knee. This gentleman's next visit was to FOSTER, who performs the paper-trick in the same manner. In addition to this trick, Mr. FOSTER produces the answers to questions in raised letters upon his arm, which is done by running a sharp thumb-nail over the arm and then rubbing it smoothly, which causes the writing to appear in red ridges. SLADE's slate writings, which is a common trick at the seances, is explained by the substitution of one slate for another, and his materializations are performed precisely as KATIE KING'S were. In addition to these performances, a Mrs. Livermore. They founded it for the young man in Boston, who has made a study of these illusions in attending the seances of Mrs. Harpy, a well-known medium of that city, recently gave a performance of them at his own house in Mrs. HARDY's presence, at which he went through with all the dark circle manifestations "under the gas-light," so that all present could see how they were done. One of the strongest proofs of the artifices employed by the mediums and the materalizers is the fact that the magicians like HARTZ and Heller are not only doing all that the former do, but even more wonderful things, with their legerdemain. In fact, nothing that these mediums have ever accomplished equals in wonderful skill the feat of HELLER in rubbing two rabbits into one, without any accessories of any sort, and before your very eyes. In the light of such revelations as argument read, "The road would open up a these, it does not seem possible that any one every other meeting, one of the Boston litercountry heavy with alkali and snow and rich | can be left gullible enough to be taken in by them; and yet seances of this description are matters of daily and nightly occurrence in Unicago and all over and accept them as unaccountable, if not as genuine spiritual manifestations. Such testimony ought to be sufficient to sink the whole

half as well attended to as they ought to be. they have seen and what they hav We presume, however, that there will still be we presume, however, that the trush into The Club is divided into sections. Music has multitudes of the unwary and wide-open eyes, one; the languages another; art a third; and and accept the juggleries of charlatans as manifestations from the spirit-world.

A FRENCH PROPHECY.

Thirty years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, and fifteen years before the British conquered the Canadian possessions of the French, D'Argenson, a French writer, uttered a remarkable prophecy concerning America, in which he said:

concerning America, in which he said:

I can say that, some bright morning, these dominations can separate from England, rise and erect themselves into an independent republic. What will hopen from this? Do people think of this? A country well regulated by the arts of Europe, in condition to communicate with it by the present perfection of its marine, and which by this will appropriate our arts in proportion to their improvement; patience; Such a country, in several ages, will make great progress in population and in politeness; such a country will render itself in a short time master of America, and especially of the gold mines. And you will then see how the earth will be beautiful! What culture! What new aris and new sciences! What safety for commerce! Navigation will precipitate all the peoples toward each other. A day will come when one will go in a populous and regulated city of California as one goes in the stage-coach of Meaux.

The French seer was right so far as he The French seer was right so far as he

went, but his vision was not keen enough to penetrate all the secrets of the future. His spirit of prophecy recognized only the material growth and the commercial, artistic, and scientific progress of the country. He did not see the country rent by a civil war, and disorder, violence, and anarchy succeeding it. He did not see corruption rampant in the general administration of Government, dishonesty cropping out in State, county, and municipal offices all over the country; legislators bought and sold like sheep in the sham bles; subsidies bought and squandered; Credit-Mobiliers corrupting public men; the public credit weakened by speculators and rings of politicians; defaulting officials; carpet-baggers filling their pockets by impoverishing the people; scandals breaking out in society and the church; the cause of religion defiled by its teachers; the churches turned into fashionable coteries, and piety growing weaker and weaker; crime increasing with fearful rapidity; family ties severed for the slightest cause; men hastening to get rich, regardless of the manner; people living beyond their means to keep up appearances; the influence of the Church and the discipline of the family powerless; the growing generations leaving the old standards of truth and running after every will-o'the-wisp of science, careless where it leads; young men and women growing prematurely old with the dissipations of fashion and luxury; few men able to trust their neighbors; no guaranty of honesty binding. These are some of the things which the keen-eyed French prophet did not see in his vision of the future. These are some of the results of our fast life, insane itch for money, and reckless competition with each other. Considering their number and their nature, it is doubtful whether the real progress of the country makes sufficient compensation for them. Would not a slower growth have been a greater blessing? Were D'ARGENSON alive now, what would he see an hundred years hence?

AMENDING CONSTITUTIONS. The Constitution of the State of New York provides that it may be amended from time to time, and the process consists of the ap proval of an amendment by the concurrent action of the two Houses of the Legislature in two different years, and a final approval by the people at the polls. At the last election the people ratified a number of amendments, including two of great importance One of these provides for the sale of all the minor State canals, and the other, copied substantially from the Illinois Constitution, prohibits special legislation. After the ratification of these amendments the people, to the great dismay of those whose business was thus summarily cut off, it was discovered by the latter that these amendments, after they had passed the first Legislature, the second Legislature, and it was contended that they were therefore void, because they had not been approved by the Legislatures in the precise form in which the people had ratified them. This point has been submitted to Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, who has given an elabo rate opinion, in which he maintains that the amendments are valid. He declares that it cannot be maintained that a State Constitution which provides a means for its own amendment cannot be al-tered or varied in any other manner. The present Constitution of New York was adopted in entire disregard of the manner provided in the Constitution which it set There are also many other precedents of a like character. After an able review of the facts, he contends that the action of the Legislature in 1874, submitting the amendments to the people and the ratification of the amendments by the people, are, taken alone, sufficient to give validity to the amendments. He insists that, whenever they see fit, the people of a State can alter their written Contitution, and this right cannot be denied or abridged by anything contained in the Con-This is clearly the true doctrine. The peo

ple acting at the polls have the same power o amend their Constitution as they had to

ordain the Constitution originally. CLUES FOR GIRLS. The "Saturday-Morning Club," of Boston, perhaps answers the question which the girl of the period is asking in novels and essays and reviews : "What can I do?" The S.-M. C. is the child of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and sake of giving unmarried women in good society an opportunity to do something. The Club membership is restricted to girls. About three score and ten of the most cultivated young ladies in Boston belong to it. Admision, which is by ballot, is eagerly sought. The fees are only a dollar or two a year. Absence and tardiness are both finable offenses. Persistence in them results in expulsion Such is the organization of the Club. It is very simple. Any circle of girls can imitate it. Any girls can imitate its work, too, though they will labor under disadvantages, outside of Boston or New York. This does not consist in sewing for somebody's pet poor, or in collecting money to send feather-beds to unbreeched converts in Africa. The Club is an association of girls for mutual improvement. At ati reads a new lecture, or poem, or a magazine article, or a chapter of a book from the advance-sheets. Nothing is ever read before the Club after it has been published. At the next meeting, the paper is discussed,keenly and brightly, so the omnisicent "they" say. Papers have been read by Dr. Holmes, JAMES T. FIELDS, E. E. HALE, HOWELLS, ALGER, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, EMERSON and others. The Club gives a bouquet to the lecturer or reader. Most of its money is spent for flowers. Besides these contribu-

about it. There is still another feature cookery the largest of all. This last section has produced an enormous manuscript cook ery-book, which the world may some time see. Each member of the section gives luncheon in turn to the rest, and each bring to each entertainment a dish made by herself. The first luncheons consisted mainly of cakes and puddings, but all branches of the cuina. ry art have since been mastered. The m bers of each of the other three sections aid each other, but naturally produce fewer palpable results. The art section is, however, to be credited with some clever devices for house hold decoration, etc. Some of its members are said to be winning no little kudo and

cash by their panel-paintings.

The New York Times calls for the establishment of such a club or a set of such clubs in that city. Why not in Chicago, too? The ladies' club already started here, the "Fort nightly," is a success, but it covers only part of the field of the "Saturday-Korp ing." It has features corresponding to the sections of the latter, and its mem largely composed of married women, who cannot devote to it a tithe of the time which almost every young lady finds hanging heavi-ly on her hands. Who will do for the girls of Chicago what Mesdames Howe and Ly MORE have done for those of Boston?

THE TAXATION OF TITLES.

The Hon. DAVID A. WELLES has written astor and sharp letter to our New York name at on the unfairness and the illegality of taring the evidences of property, such as morgtages notes, etc., in addition to the property itself The taxation of mortgages has been justified on the ground that the mortgage was the title to as much of the land mortgaged as the money advanced would buy. But the land is taxed, and the holder of the original title pays the tax. Levying on the mortgage title, then, is double taxation of the same property. This is grossly unjust. The fal. lacy which underlies all taxation of evidences of indebteness is, that titles are property, that a thing is what it represents, that a nota for \$100 is \$100, or, in a word, that a picture of a mountain is the mountain itself. Mr. WELLES humorously adds that this theory "admits of a man having ten acres of wood land in the crown of his hat, a church with a long steeple in one coat-pocket, and a four. story brick block, with possibly a mill-privilege, in the other "

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a State cannot tax land beyond its jurisdiction, and that no two States can tax the same piece of land. This decis ion makes it possible for any man holding mortgage on property outside the State in which he lives to resist in the Courts any at tempt to tax that mortgage.

All taxation should be on property. No new property is created by giving a note or a mortgage, which are merely written promises to pay money. If money is taxed, the note representing it ought not to be. If land is taxed, the mortgages representing part of it ought not to be. This is the gist of the whole thing. Promises and agreements are not property. Only property should be taxed. Therefore titles (i. e., evidences, indebtedness) ought not to be taxed

Upon this Christmas morning it is not very ouraging to read of a decline in the foreign missionary business, and yet such a result is shown by a pamphlet recently published at Calcutta, entitled "Statistical Tables of Protestant Missions in India, Ceylon, and Burmah for 1871 prepared at the request of the Calentta Mission-ary Conference." From this work it appear that the sum total of Protestant Chri the three countries is no greater than 250,00 which is a rather mortifying showing considering the immense expenditures involved in the work and the vast machinery necessary to keep up the system of missionery labor. The increase in the last ten years has and upon this basis the writers of the pamphlel estimate, if the proportion was maintained "is A. D. 2001 the number would amount to 138,000,000." The writers, however, candidy express no hope that there will be any such in rease. As regards the class from which occverts are drawn, they state that nine-tenths of them are from low castes and aboriginal tribes. In the last ten years no appreciable increase has been made in the number of missionaries sent from Europe, and, in the case of five of thes cieties, there is a positive decrease, which leads the writers to observe: "From this circum-stance it would appear that foreign societies are either unwilling or unable to send out more missionaries, and that, whichever supposition we may adopt, it is a sign of diminishing interest in Indian missions." Upon the subject of finances the writers preserve an ominous silence.

The Common Council, in rushing through the Company, refused even to provide that "two-men cars" should be run upon the street, though the "bob-tail" cars are the bane of existence in the South Division of the city. think, however, if the law were properly forced now, the "bob-tail" cars could be speedily abated, like any other nuisance. There is a city ordinance, passed July 18, 1867, which reads as follows:

reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any of the horse-railway companies of the City of Chicago to saffer any of their cars to be run on any of the streets, or any potion or part thereof, in the said city, at any time, unless the same shall be in charge of, and under the corporation of the provisions of this section the waid companies, or either of them, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor exceeding \$100. This cannot be construed to mean a drive,

since it would be sheer nonsense to provide the no horse-car should be run without a driver. I would be impossible to run a horse-car with a driver, so that no same man would think of making a law to compel this. The ordinand means that every car shall have a "conductor" to collect fare and protect the passengers, if is means anything. It is the duty of the City Abtorney to prosecute the railway company which are flagrantly discovered to the call way company which so flagrantly disregards this ordinance

The growth of the one-sided com tween Cuba and the United States is shown by the following figures:

the following figures:

In 1869 our imports of merchandise from One were \$56,978,491; in 1870, \$53,777,108; in 1871, \$57,564,925; late \$1872, \$67,264,315; in 1873, \$77,017, 728; and in 1874, the fiscal years ending in June, \$33,425,697. Thus during the six years of insurrection there has been, with the exception of 1870, a yearly and large increase in our importations from the island, and in the six no wing has risen from less than fifty—seven millions to own eighty-free. Our export of domestic produce to Cabb during the same period has in like manner, though the same of the value of only \$12,879,987; in 1871, \$13,768,699; in 1873, \$15,117,767; and in 1874, \$13,874,699; in the last twenty years, for in 1834 we bought of Cabb sold to the island, in that year, to the value of over \$1,000,000. Thus our exports to Cuba have by no mand increased in preportion to our imports from the island.

Nearly the whole product of our gold mines is required to pay the difference between our imports and exports with that one island.

"The Green Bay Gazette complains that Taille Green Bay Gazette complains that Taille Green Bay Gazette complains that Taille Green Bay Gazette commenced scolding, and before Congress has fairly got to work it dealers that it has the complaint of the complaint o that it has made three serious blunders. In the estimation of the Gazette, it is not so had for the Republican party to have Congress commit hi

and of the organs." The Shreveport (La.) Times editor to do his duty.

man shall do his duty, it occurs to us the PERSONAL.

Luces receives 1,000 florins per ni Vienna Opera Comique. Schuyler Colfax has been lecturing ham Lincoln in St. Louis.

Hepworth Dixon hates Chicago wes every same man will agree with him. A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Por York, is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The Rov. Mr. Harm, of Green Bay, sned the man who charged him with ir S. D. Cobb says he didn't; his wouldn't let him if he wanted to, and Only fifteen members of Glendennin

wanted him to remain. And they we Lord Lytton is the new English M Portugal. Hence his leisure and inspi

Mr. William Rodifer, of Kentucky, that unpleasant State. He escaped

The Marquis of Bute's gamekeeper althy coon in a rabbit-trap on the ale

"Katie King's" breath was strong e mortality. It was a "knock-dov

Carl Rota is expected in New York His visit to this country is for social r business purposes.

The membership of Plymouth Church females and 386 males. No wonder the wished to setain Beecher.

Maj.-Gen. L. B. Culver has made paper-sensation in Vinton, Ia. He d his little 13-pound stone hatchet. 'Squire Genter, of Cascade, Ia., is livi

two ounces of brain. Lots of peop along with a heavier loss than that. When the blades of Toledo said s about bigamy to the Rev. J. A. Hu suddenly disappeared with a young wife M. Grau has purchased the two late bounes, "Mme. L'Archidue," by O

The rules of Pompeli disclose a pai Orpheus stiking the lyre with his le Orpheus was a scientific pugilist, eviden An Arkansas grocer has been sen Penitentiary for six years for shoots who "kept helping himself to the crack New York is holding indignation me

Chicago's latest street-car outrage d Little Frank McDowell, of Troy, m good headh and woke up blind. He have gone to bed in his night-gown, and

ings to protest against street-car

the affliction. A Baltimore woman says the young that city are the dullest, flattest, most esting, it was ever her misfortune to

But the girls-bewitching creatures! Samuel J. Anderson, of Atlanta, Ga., embrella and coal-box to his wash spelled irredistible with an "a," shot through the head, and weltered in his go Two candidates for Mayor in a Nebi

are familiarly known as "Scurvy Mi "Dreadful Tom." They'll sign any st road ordinance with more readiness Mayor liviu 3, bar one. Gen. D. D. Colton, President of the ern Pacific Bailroad, Col. Gray, Chief I and a party of ten, will arrive in this ci

Quincy Railroad. They are coming f Francisco on their way East. Two Frenchmen have found out how light into darkness, by discovering a flat posed of salphide of carbon and bin picrogen, which eclipses the sun. Now

by special car over the Chicago, Burl

centre of our solar system is supersed letter every day explaining his positi

around a young widow, that she was and not a spook, should not troub about his testimony .- Cincinnati Com In its greediness to gobble twelve pa from The Aribune without credit, the Globe swallowed this one without perce

hook:
Camilla U-so, Claria Doria, and Messra, I
and Rudolphisen, of the famous Camilla Urs
Trouge, privad in this city yesterday eve
are stopping at the Sherman House. Capt. I asc Bourne, of Brooklyn.

tected Moulton from being slaughteres conorts of Beecher at that famous gathering in Plymouth Church, was acc killed by the discharge of a pistol in to fine friend Pollock, of the Brookly We thought that paper was getting too safety. Pity somebody didn't save him While Latie King was at work with b

screw-driver, preparing the cabinet materialization, Robert Dale Owen, D and other gifted mortals, joined to sing

Ob., gather 'round and let us sing
The praises of sweet Katie King,
What from her bright and happy spi
Comes smiling to us mortals here.
Chorus—Then with glad voices it us sir Kellogg's benefit at Washington wa hon. President Grant, members of his supreme Court Judges, Senators, Relives, ar ny and navy officers, King I and the official representatives of France, Germany, Prussia, Turkey, Ru South America, and Greece, were in

and most enthusiastic audiences ever ge

We are in receipt of the following inf telative to the condition of Mother Fe at the Hospital for Women and Child per of Paulina and Adams streets: Ferdinand received the last rites of the Catholic Church Tuesday, Dec. 16. The of the Hospital have refused all applies permission to see Mother Ferdinand, where the control of the Hospital have refused as the control of the Hospital have tician has given a positive injunction tect. Her sufferings are still very great physician has hopes of a temporary rec The Staats-Zeilung, in an article o exposition, singles out certain crayon si equalling those of Kriehnker, Julian, a distinguished in this style of portrait Staats-Zeitung adds: "The admirable drawings are the productions of Mr. delicate as spirited and effective hand may be read in every line that the worl finished artist to his gener, and a perfet of the control of of the effects be reaches after. As

Palmer House—A. S. Page, Brooklyn; R. J. Detroit; F. C. Loveland, New York; C. Lloy London; H. W. Binge, Najor, Cont.; M. J. Vedis, New York; J. W. N. Loveland, New York; J. W. N. Wahnington; Col. A. S. Mumnford, U. S. Loveland, New York; T. S. Budd, Kentucky Paging—A. B. Cornell, New York; C. R. Wahnis; David Addier, Milwaukoe; Taylor I Strapfield; Miles Henderson, Springfield; Miles Henderson, Springfield; Miles Henderson, Springfield; Miles Henderson, Springfield; Miles Henderson, Sicreman J. Lawsonco, Daversport; C. Frentiss, T. Lawsonco, Daversport; C. Frentiss, David Lyon, New York; Frack Hatton, Io June, 81, Louis; W. E. Hewett, Albany; J. Ion, Albany. Tremont House—J. Y. Navadde; J. Broussen, Kankshee; S. T. Text. Low. Low. Rev. Land. Rev. Manual. P. Miloso, Cincian and Land. P. Wilson, Cincian and M. F. Wilson, Cincian and M. Lawson, Tremont House—J. Y. Navadde; J. Broussen, Kankshee; S. T. Text. Co. M. Low. Rev. Manual. Rev. Manua

Goliman pictures is one conspicuo

becaty, that of Mrs. Potter Palmer."

HOTEL ABRIVALS.

d into sections. Music has another; art a third; and at of all. This last section mous manuscript cooko the rest, and each bring ant a dish made by herself. other three sections aid each lly produce fewer palpable ction is, however, to be te clever devices for house. etc. Some of its members ing no little kudos and

I-paintings.
Times calls for the establish. b or a set of such clubs in ot in Chicago, too? The started here, the "Fort. s, but it covers only of the "Saturday-Mor ures corresponding to the of married women, who t a tithe of the time which g lady finds hanging heavi-Who will do for the girls esdames Howe and Liver or those of Boston?

ATION OF TITLES.

A. Welles has written a short our New York namesake and the illegality of taxing property, such as morgtages lition to the property itself tgages has been justified hat the mortgage was the f the land mortgaged as the Levying on the mortgage is grossly unjust. The fala, that titles are property, at it represents, that a note o, or, in a word, that a pic-in is the mountain itself. baying ten acres of wood ving ten acres of wood. of his hat, a church with a coat-pocket, and a fourwith possibly a mill-privi-

mrt of the United States State cannot tax land be on, and that no two States piece of land. This decis-able for any man holding a perty outside the State in resist in the Courts any at-

mortgage. could be on property. No reated by giving a note or a are merely written promises If money is taxed, the note ght not to be. It land is es representing part of it . This is the gist of the es and agreements are Only property should be te titles (i. e., evidences, of ht not to be taxed.

a, and yet such a result is not recently published at Cal-tatistical Tables of Protestant Ceylon, and Burmah for 1871, quest of the Calcutta Mission-From this work it appears al of Protestant Christians in is no greater than 250,0 ar mortifying showing or nense expenditures involved e vast machinery necessary to n of missionery labor. The ten years has been 84,000, is the writers of the pamphlet roportion was maintained, "in number would amount to e writers, however, candidly hat there will be any such interesting the class from which context that nine-tenths of context and above in the class to that nine-tenths of context and above in the class to th whichever supposition

ouncil, in rushing through the ouncil, in rushing through the rdinance for the City Railway even to provide that "two-ld be run upon the street, tail" cars are the bane of exth Division of the city. the law were properly "bob-tail" cars could be

no sane man would think of compel this. The ordinance i protect the passengers, if it It is the duty of the City At-

tes of merchandise from Cuba were
\$53,777,103; in 1871, \$57,524,925; in
1873, \$77,707, 725; and in 1874, the
in June, \$55,428,097. Thus during
surrection there has been, with the
a yearly and large increase in our
he island, and in the six years that
than fifty-seven millions to over
port of domestic produce to Cuba
riod has in like manner, though
sed. In 1869 the value was \$11,185,
297; in 1871, \$13,768,060; in 1874,
\$15,117,767; and in 1874 \$15,677,
Cuba has increased very largely in
a, for in 1834 we bought of Cuba to
a,000,000; but it is notable that we
a that year, to the value of over \$2,
superis to Cuba have by no means
ion to our imports from the island.
be difference between our inse
with that one island.

ready commenced socialisms.

as fairly got to work it declares
hree serious blunders. In the
Gazette, it is not so bad for the
to have Congress commit bluea Republican newspaper to any

The Shreveport (La.) Times editorially says: of the intended outrages by the Returning t will be well for every honest man to bear in hike England, Louisians expects every man la reily to this advice, the St. Louis Globe

Hithereople of Louisians are so anxious that every maked do his duty, it occurs to us that they should bein by raising more sugar and less h——.

PERSONAL. Luces receives 1,000 florins per night at the

Vienna Opera Comique. Schuyler Colfax has been lecturing on Abra-

Repworth Dixon hates Chicago weather, and every same man will agree with him. A.B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port of New York is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The Roy. Mr. Harm, of Green Bay, Wis., has saed the man who charged him with immorality. S. B. Cobb says he didn't; his conscience souldn't let him if he wanted to, and he didn't

Only fifteen members of Glendenning's church wanted him to remain. And they were b'hoys

Lord Lytton is the new English Minister to portugal. Hence his leisure and inspiration for the new | oem.

Mr. William Rodifer, of Kentucky, has left mat unpleasant State. He escaped from the healthy 'coon in a rabbit-trap on the Marquis' es-

"Ratie King's" breath was strong evide mortality. It was a "knock-down blow" to

Carl Roca is expected in New York this week. His visit to this country is for social rather than

siness purposes. The membership of Plymonth Church is 1 504 females and 386 males. No wonder the majority wished to setain Beecher.

Mai.-Gen. L. B. Culver has made a news sensation in Victor, Ia. He did it with his little 13-pound stone hatchet. Squire Genter, of Cascade, Ia., is living minus

two ounces of brain. Lots of people can get along with a heavier loss than that. When the blades of Toledo said something about bigamy to the Rev. J. A. Hudkins, he

inddenly disappeared with a young wife. M. Grau has purchased the two latest operabouffes, "Mme. L'Archidue," by Offenbaci and "Le Pres Saint Gervais," by Lecocq. The rules of Pompeli disclose a painting of Orpheus st iking the lyre with his left hand

as was a scientific pugilist, evidently. An Arkansas grocer has been sent to th miary for six years for shooting a mar who "kept helping himself to the crackers." New York is holding indignation mass-mee ings to protest against street-car outrages Chicago's latest street-car outrage demands

Little Frank McDowell, of Troy, went to bed agood heath and woke up blind. He should are gone to bed in his night-gown, and escaped

A Baltimore woman says the young men o that siev are the dullest, flattest, most unintersting, it was ever her misfortune to encounter

But the girls-bewitching creatures! Samuel J. Anderson, of Atlanta, Ga., left his embrella and coal-box to his washerwoman spelled irresistible with an "a," whot himself through the head, and weltered in his gore!

Two candidates for Mayor in a Nebraska city "Dreadful Tom." They'll sign any street-railmad ordinance with more readiness than any Mayor living, bar one.

Gen. D. D. Colton, President of the Southm Pacific Railroad, Col. Grav. Chief Engineer and a party of ten, will arrive in this city to-day by special car over the Chicago, Burlington Quincy Railroad. They are coming from San co on their way East.

Two Frenchmen have found out how to turn light into darkness, by discovering a flame com-posed of salphide of carbon and binoxide of nirogen, which eclipses the sun. Now that the centre of our solar system is superseded, what is to become of Colbert ?

Robert Dale Owen, for relaxation, writes a man who d.d not know, when he had his arm around a young widow, that she was a woman and not a spook, should not trouble himself about his tostimony.—Cincinnati Commercial. In its greediness to gobble twelve paragraphs

from THE PRIBUNE without credit, the St. Louis Glote swallowed this one without perceiving the illa Urso, Claria Doria, and Messrs, Fessenden

Camilla Urso, Claria Dorta, and Messra, cosession tak Budolp isen, of the famous Camilla Urso Concert Trope, sr. ved in this city yeslerday evening, and trestopping at the Sherman House. Capt. I aac Bourne, of Brooklyn, who pro tected Moulton from being slaughtered by the cohorts of Beecher at that famous Christian gathering in Plymouth Church, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of his friend Pollock, of the Brooklyn Argus.

We thought that paper was getting too sharp for afety. Pity somebody didn't save him from his While Latic King was at work with her pocket tree-driver, preparing the cabinet for her materialization, Robert Dale Owen, Dr. Child, and other gifted mortals, joined in singing:

Oc. gather 'round and let us sing
The praises of sweet Katic King,
Wao, from her bright and happy sphere.
Comes milling to us mortals here.
Chorus—Then with glad voices let us sing
The praises of sweet Katic King.

Kallege's tenedit at Washington was an ova-

Kellogg's benefit at Washington was an ovaaon. President Grant, members of his Cabinet, supreme Court Judges, Senators, Representawes, army and navy officers, King Kalakaus and the official representatives of England, france, Germany, Prussia, Turkey, Russia, Italy, louth America, and Greece, were in attendmee, and composed one of the most remarkable nd most enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in he United States.

We are in receipt of the following information stative to the condition of Mother Ferdinand, it the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Paulina and Adams streets: Mother Ferdinand received the last rites of the Roman Statislic Charles Developed The Communication of the Roman Statislic Charles Developed The Roman Statislic Charles Developed The Charle Satholic Church Tuesday, Dec. 16. The officers of the Hospital have refused all applications for Permission to see Mother Ferdinand, whose phytean has given a positive injunction to this ef-lect. Her sufferings are still very great, but her Physician has hopes of a temporary recovery. The Staats-Zeitung, in an article on the art thorition, singles out certain crayon sketches as a squaling those of Kriehnker, Julian, and others dairguished in this style of portraiture. The Sant-Zeitung adds: "The admirable crayonthrings are the productions of Mr. J. Gollann's hand, and are notable as well for their distants as spirited and effective handling. It my be read in every line that the workman is a faibled artist in his genve, and a perfect master of the effects be reaches after. Among the felman pictures is one conspicuous for its beauty, that of Mrs. Potter Palmer."

More House—A. S. Pege, Brooklyn; R. J. Hackett, Broot; F. C. Loveland, New York; C. Lloyd Morgan, Latin; H. W. Rige, hajor, Conn.; M. Marz, New York; T. W. Nghingele, Mangon; Col. A. S. Mumford, U. S. A.; F. C. Mangon; Col. A. S. Mumford, U. S. A.; F. C. Mangon; Col. A. S. Mumford, U. S. A.; F. C. Mangon; Col. A. S. Mumford, U. S. A.; F. C. Mangon; Col. A. S. Mumford, U. S. A.; F. C. Mangon; David Asier, Milwaukov; Taylor Parkhurst, Grand A. B. Cornell, New York; C. R. Porter, Ft. Mangon; David Asier, Milwaukov; Taylor Parkhurst, Mills Henderson, Springfeld; A. A. A. A. Mangon; M. J. G. Mangon; J. J. Campbell, Georgetown, Ool. McGiorsy, Boston... Sierman House—J. McGiorsy, Boston... Sierman House—J. Lawrence, Davenport; C. Frentiss, Clevaland; M. F. Wilson, Cincinnati; J. B. Louis; W. R. Hewett, Albany; J. M. Draylling, M. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; J. B. Louis; W. R. Hewett, Albany; J. M. Draylling, M. Termond House—J. Y. Lawrence, W. M. Modre, Detroit; Geore Gray, M. Paul; S. Bichweil, Barstoo; J. M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Louise, H. W. Hard, M. P. Wilson, Cincinnati, J. B. Louis, W. R. Hawett, Albany; J. M. Draylling, M. Rechveil, Barstoo; J. M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. B. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. R. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. R. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. R. Lauter, H. W. Hard, M. Patisson, Cincinnati, J. R. Lauter, H. La

MIKE McDONALD.

Proceedings of the Third Day of the Trial.

The Testimony for Prosecution and Defense All In.

McDonald's Witnesses Swear the Pistol Was Not Loaded.

And the Other Side Could Not Prove It Was.

The Matter Will Be Finished Saturday.

Yesterday, as usual for the past few days, the crowds attending the McGarry-McDonald trial at the Criminal Court began to assemble early. As got together they joined in little knots, and the

most casual observer among the spectators could not belp noticing that something unusual had tirred the minds of the men upon whose fiat McDonald's fate principally bangs. Each juror seemed to come into the room ready primed to the bursting point. Each fresh arrival induced a fresh explosion. They were evidently as mad as hornets. The cause soon became manifest. First one and then another demanded the name of the reporter for the Times who attended the Court. Donuncistions, both loud and deep, were hurled at his ead. A copy of that journal was passed from hand to hand among the jury, and each carefully read the Times' description of twelve. The more they read, the hotter they got. The all-unconscious author walked calmly in, and somebody pointed him out to the jury. Then that jury went for that heathen Chinee of a reporter. He evidently felt uncomfortably. Angry eyes flashed upon him, and angrier voices assailed his ears. One juror was more especially indignant. He not only generally hauled the luckless reporter over the coals, but paid his compliments to Mr. Storey, the proprietor of the Times, in a style and with a vim that would have done credit to a better cause. He summed up that gentleman's private and within a constant of the coals. and public career in a way that was at once epigrammatic and effective. The reporter referred all responsibility for the article to the city editor of the *Times*. But that would not do, and a juror said he would not sit as such in that Cours with the reporter writing there; his

do, and a juror said he would not sit as such in that Court with the reporter writing there; his presence was

AN INSULT TO THE JURY.

Go sooner did Judge Tree present himself than the jury surrounded him, but after listening patiently to their tale, he motioned them aside, and the Court was duly opened. As soon as the preliminaries were ended, Mr. Joseph Butler addressed the Court on behalf of the jury, of which he was a member. He informed the Court that the jury felt deeply aggrieved by the article in the Times, descriptive of the previous day's portion of the trial, in which was the obnoxious passage complained of as reflecting most scandalously upon the intelligence and respectability of the jury.

The Court said it was

HIGHLY IMPROPER

The Court said it was

MIGHLY IMPROPER
for a paper to enter into a case, as had been done, wherein a man's liberty was at stake. It was manifestly improper, and the Court did not wonder that the jury had drawn public attention to the article by their action—they had just cause for doing so. At the same time, the matters taking place in the court were of such a character that the public had a right to know character that the public had a right to know all about them. The court was the place where all persons were permitted to be present. While the Court unqualifiedly condemned any attempt to beinttle this jury or to interfere with it in any way, the Court had no power to exclude any one from it.

The other marked features of the day's pro-

ceedings was the conduct of
MICHAEL GEARY
while testifying for the defense. In fact his
acting was so very vivid as to shake the nerves
of A. S. Trude, of the defendant's counsel, who
begged the witness to be not quite so tragic.
"We want," said Mr. O'Brien, "a little tragedy with the comedy. Let him go on."
COUNTA ATTORNEY BOUNTREE
was the first witness called, who substantiated
the accounts of the row in McGarry's saloon as
given on the previous day, without developing eedings was the conduct of

given on the previous day, without developing much new matter. He heard the same bad language from the defendant as the others had testified to. When he saw McDonald draw the revolver, he anticipated some injury would be done, and accordingly seized McDonald's arm. At the same time McDonald put his left hand revolver. Periolas got the revolver after a strug-gle. The revolver was medium-sized.

The defense waived cross-examination.

The defense waived cross-examination.

MICHAEL COGAN,
barkeeper for McGarry, was next called, and testined that McDonald came in with John Garrity
and Nick Geary. After the defendant first came
in, he spoke to some one near the door,
and then walked right up to McGarry
and commenced the affray by asking the latter if
he had said the defendant was a thief; and so
on, as already testified. McDonald had the revoiver pointed at McGarry, and held it over the
counter about 4 feet from McGarry, who was
near the wash-room door. McDonald was excited.

counter about 4 feet from McGarry, who was near the wash-room door, McDonald was excited.

Cross-examined. By Mr. Hervey: Miller, Garrick, Periolat, Bountree, Boyden, and Corrigan were there. The witness here explained the plan of the room. McGarry went to the washroom door at the north end of the bar, and the witness described McGarry's position at that time and place as given by the others. McGarry did not go behind the bar. McDonald was flourishing around. McGarry went for an officer, and in so doing had to pass McDonald to get to the front door. The parties were struggling when McGarry went to the door. The people who were struggling were trying to get possession of the revolver—Bountree, Garrick, and that party. Saw the detendant come into the store with Garrity and Nick Geary following him. Did not see McDonald take the pistol out of his pocket, but saw it over the bar. McGarry had no wespon in the washroom. There was a cane-

Mr. O Brien—was medarry in the habit of nsing a weapon?

After a storm among the counsel, the witness was permitted to answer, and said he had not up to that time. Continuing, the witness said he could not tell if the cane-gun was loaded.

confessed, as the next witness examined, confessed, as the heat witness examined, that he was present on the occasion of the row in McGarry's saloen. He described McGarry's [position and McDonald's foul language as before parated. McDonald flourished the revolver around, about 3 feet from McGarry. This witness said the pistol was pointed downwards, and would, if it had gone off, have struck the counter. It was also pointed a pointed downwards, and would, it mad gone on, have struck the counter. It was also pointed a little to one side of McGarry. He could not say whether he got the pistol from Rountree's hand or McDonald's; he only knew that he got it. Garrity took it from him by force as d went out with it. He could not say if Garrity was taken in charge by the officers.

officers.

Cross-examined. By Mr. Trude: His opportunities for judging if the revolver was loaded were good. He thought it would, if loaded, have gone off in the scrimmage.

By Mr. O'Brien: Had not time to tell if it was loaded.

cocked. There was no one standing between McDonald and the witness. McDonald had the pistol leveled at McGarry. The last the witness saw of the pistol was in the possession of Periolat. In reference to the pistol being loaded, all the witness could say was that he believed he saw the copper heads of carridges, of which he saw more than one. It was a pretty hot time; his attention was occupied in getting the pistol. In answer to a juror, he said: "The pistol had a barrel about 4 inches long, and was heavily silver-plated. He endeavored to hold the vistol so as to prevent the hammer from falling."

Cross-examined. By Mr. Trude: He swore at

falling."

Cross-examined. By Mr. Trude: He swore at the Police Court that he "could not to-day toll if the pistol was leaded." He had stated at the police court that the pistol was pointed to McGarry when McGarry was sitting on the barrel. He did not recollect seeing Michael Geary in the salvon.

JOHN F. M'GRATH was then examined for the people by W. Camer-ou, but his testimony added no new light to the ubject.

The counsel for the people here rested their

The counsel for the defense moved that the prisoner be discharged, as there was no evidence to prove that the pistol was loaded, and Mr. Trude supported the motion by quoting authorities.

ties.

Mr. O'Brien opposed by saying that the law raised the presumption that a pistol or gun was loaded if drawn. Pointing a pistol raised that presumption. If a man pointed a pistol it raised

the same presumption.

The Court demanded the authority upon which

The Court demanded the authority upon which that idea of the law was founded.

Mr. Trude said, in the absence of proof of powder and ball being in the pistol, he must ask for the discharge of the prisoner.

The Court—The rule is where there is no eviluation of the court in the court is considered. dence to establish the issue, the Court might di-rect the jury to find for the defendant. Where there is doubt, the Court has the privilege of al-lowing the prosecution to let the jury pass upon e case. Mr. Hervey contended that only in civil cases

were the jury allowed to pass upon the prepond-erance of the evidence. In criminal cases the jury had not to weigh the evidence, but the guilt ocence must be fully established. or innocence must be fully established.

The Court maintained that, although the burden of proof did unquestionably rest upon the prosecution, yet it was, under the circumstances, best to let the matter go to the jury.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF CORRIGAN

was called for the defense, and examined by Mr.

Trude. Saw McDonaid enter the saloon. He bed hear drinking. Nick Gerry was not with

Trude. Saw McDonaid enter the salcon. He had been drinking. Nick Geary was not with the defendant. After describing the commencement of the row, the witness said the pistol was pointed downwards. If it had gone off it would not have struck McGarry.

Cross-Examined. By Mr. O'Brien: He was about 10 or 20 yards from the door when he first way McDonaid one.

about 10 or 20 yards from the door when he first saw McDonald come in. He saw McDonald enter, and called upon the defendadt to take a drink. Instead of drinking he commenced the trade against McGarry. McDonald said to McGarry, "I could shoot you."

COUNTY TREASURER MILLER was next produced, but developed nothing new except this nice distinction. Being asked if the crowd in the saloon was intoxicated, he answered it No were interested, but exhibit

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND

ST. CLAIR SUTTIERLAND
testified that he saw and talked to Nick Geary
before McDonaid came in.

MICHAEL GEARY—
Had known McGarry sixteen or seventeen years,
and had been a daily frequenter of his place until three or four weeks ago. This witness' account of the fraces only materially differed from
the others already given in being narrated as count of the fraces only materially differed from the others already givon in being narrated, as above said, with wonderfully graphic force. The witness rose from his seat and threw himself violently about, in imitation of the way McDonald was hustled about by those who beset him, causing frequent bursis of laughter. He continued: Geary put his fingers in Kountree's ever and that was the last of him. se's eves, and that was the last of him. Garrity struck Buffalo Müler and knocked him into a heap on the top of the party. Miller went for him a second time. By this time Garrity had secured the pistol from Periolat, but he (Garrity) dropped it, when the witness seized it and jammed it down into his pocket (suiting the action to the word). He had the pistol about two hours, and examined it—not very critically; had not a search warrant to go down the barrels—and saw no charges in it. It was a medium-sized Smith & Wesson, not for caps. He could have seen a couple—of caps if it had been loaded. He gave it to Nick Geary in McDonald's place, with instructions to hand ty struck Buffalo Müler and kuocked him into n McDonald's place, with instructions to hand t over to the latter. He had not been drinking. His plan was either to drink none or go it heavy The balance of the party had been hoisting

mething. Cross-examined. By Mr. O'Brien: He was not in any business just now, but had been engaged in political matters. He had been nominated by the People's Party, but had withdrawn to make way for one of Long John's puppits. He did not now visit McGarry's as often as he used to do. He did not see McDouald point the pistol at McGarry. When the defendant drew the pistol it was a grand bluff game; he could have shot him if he wanted to, but a man did not go so shooting, excursion with a cana in not go on a shooting excursion with a cane in his hand. Witness said he did not know H. C.

Witness, with indescribable yes, I know Major Jenks.
The Court threatened to clear the room if any more demonstrations were made such as this

answer elicited.
Mr. O'Brien—I will refresh your memory. Mr. O'Brien—I will refresh your memory.

Witness, a la Sam Weller—I know you will.

Witness continued: Had no conversation with Jenks. I never told McGarry that he had the pistol. He had endeavorved to act as peace-maker.

Near the conclusion of the evidence the Court

Peace-maker.

Near the conclusion of the evidence the Court had to interfere between the witness, O'Brien and Trude in a matter irrelevant to the issue.

Nicholas Geart

was examined by Mr. Hervey. The chief point in his evidence was that he went alone to McGarry's saloon on the night of the affray, and was talking to St. Clair Sutherland at the back part of the saloon when McDonald entered. He did go out and then come in with McDonald. He gave the pistol given to him by Michael Geary to McDonald about 10 o'clock that night, He made an examination of the pistol, and saw it was not loaded.

Cross-examined—By Mr. O'Brien: McDonald had not set him up in business in any way. McDonald drew his revolver up to his knee at the time he was abusing McGarry. He did not goto the saloon with the intention of having a row with McGarry. He had left off going to McGarry's in consequence of his having supported McDonald's assertion that night. Was never in the Penitentiary.

Mr. O'Brien—Were you ever indicted for larceny?

This greated another scene between counsel.

but saw it over the bar. McGarry weapon in the washroom. There was a canegun in the washroom. He had never tried it in any way.

In reply to Mr. O'Brien, the witness said McGarry did not go into the washroom or ever attempted to go in.

Mr. O'Brien—Was McGarry in the habit of using a weapon?

Mr. O'Brien—Was McGarry in the habit of using a weapon?

CLARK LIPE, the next witness, testified that he saw Nick Geary in the saloon before he saw the defendant.

the next witness, testified that he saw Nick Geary in the saloon before he saw the defendant.

W. D. LANGLEY said that he had made a present of the revolver to McDonald that same evening about 7 o'clock. The present was given because defendant had done witness many personal favors, and because that evening defendant had said he wanted a pistol to protect his house. The pistol was unloaded when given.

MCHAEL C. M'DONALD, the defendant, was then called in his own behalf. Being examined by Mr. Hervey, he corroborated the testimony of Langley as to the possession of the pistol; also of the other witnesses as to how he lost it, and how he recovered it through Nick Geary. He had used bad language, having under the influence of liquor, for which he was sorry. In cross-examination Mr. McDonald said the pistol was not loaded when he got it, and did not go or send anywhere for cartridges after he got it. McGarry and defendant had been good friends until the latter accused the former of furbishing information to a certain city editor, which led to the abuse of McDonald in the newspapers. Merely stepped into McGarry's to light a cigar.

The defense here rested the case.

FATE'S VICTIMS.

Thirty Persons Killed and Injured by an English Railroad Disaster.

Twenty Miners Killed by Explosion in North Staffordshire, Eng.

Record of Minor Casualties.

ENGLISH RAILROAD DISASTER, London, Dec. 24.—A shocking railway acci-dent occurred to-day near the Town of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. An express-train on the branch of the Great Western Railway was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into the canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the the canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the passengers were drowned.

London, Dec. 24.—Thirty persons were killed and wounded by the railroad accident at Woodstock to-day. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All have been conveyed to Oxford.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—At Vermontville vesterday the boiler in the factory of Bodine & Hammond exploded, severely if not fatally in juring both the proprietors, especially Mr. Bo dine, whose chances for recovery are considered very doubtful. Mr. Potter, the engineer, was severely hurt. The building is a total wreck. Bostox, Dec. 24.—The builder of the engine on Foster's wharf exploded this morning, killing

one man and injuring three others. FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 24.—A horse attached to an express wagon ran away on Church street this afternoon, running over Mrs. Moore, who was crossing the street at the corner of Church was crossing the street at the corner of Church and Vine, breaking both her arms and legs, and also crushing in her skull. Dr. Eve was imme-diately called and pronounced the wounde mortal, and said she could live only a few minutes. She was taken to her residence on Spruce street.

TWENTY MINERS KILLED. London, Dec. 24.—An explosion occurred in Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, to-day. I'wenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies

SURVIVORS OF THE JAPAN DISASTER. Hono Kono, Chiua, Dec. 24.—Two American war vessels have arrived with additional surviors of the burnt steamship Japan.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 332 at 11:30 o'clock yeserday morning was caused by a fire in a cottage formed Church, and occupied by Jacob Wigman. Damage to house and furniture, \$200; no insurance. A defective chimney was the cause of the fire. louse, No. 91 Gurley street, owned by the Re-

AT PITTSBURG, PA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24.—To-night after 12 'clock a fire broke out in the American Garden Theatre, Fourth avenue, and spread quickly The Central Station prisoners, in the rear, con menced to vell, the flames coming through the windows, and the inmates taking safety in the front of the building. The fire spread with marvelous rapidity and consumed the factory of penick & Gill, mattrass, bedding mill, etc. Loss. \$10,000; insurance, \$7,500. The American Garden \$10,000; insurance, \$7,500. The American Garden Theatre was owned by Miller & Co., and is a total loss—\$15,000. The building belongs to the Wilkins Estate. The fire originated among the wings of the stage, through spontaneous combustion. The place was of the low varieties sort. As a high wind was blowing, it carried the sparks to several portions of the city. A new building, belonging to A. Milligan, on Sm thfield street, took fire, but was quickly extinguished. The fire is now under entire control.

Special Inspatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 24.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning, destroying the wholesale confectionery of Foster & Towslee The loss on the stock is heavy. The insurance amounted to \$16,000 on the stock, etc., and \$10,000 on the building. The building belonged to S. Lockwood. The insurance on stock was in the following companies: St. Joseph Fire and Marine, \$2,500; St. Joseph Merchants', \$3,000; National, of Hardord, \$1,500; Atlas, \$1,500; American Central, St. Louis, \$1,500; Ætna, Hartford, \$1,500. On the building, the Home, of New York, \$5,000: Underwriters', New York, of New York, \$5,000: Underwriters', New York, \$5,000. The fixtures were insured for \$1,500 in the Merchants' of St. Joseph, and the Nisgara of New York. The origin of the fire is not

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—The insurance on Wise & Sondheimer's tobacco factory, burned last night, is: Fire Association, Philadelphia, and Amazon, Cincinnati, each \$2,000; Franklin, St. Louis, and Merchants', Newark, N. J., \$3,000 St. Louis, and Merchants', Newark, N. J., \$3,000 each; Westchester, New York, People's, Newark, N. J., Commercial, St. Louis, and Globe, Chicago, \$2,500 each; Union Mutual, Philadelphia, \$1,500. On Smith, Biggs & Co.'s machine-shop, Germania and Niagara, of New York, Frankin, of Philadelphia, and National and Orient, of Hartford, \$2,500 each; Standard, New York, \$1,500; Meridon, Connecticut, \$1,000. On the tobacco-factory building, \$5,000 each in the Hope, Mutual, and Mound City, St. Louis.

AT LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Iud., Dec. 24.—The Tremont House and livery-stable were destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the household goods were destroyed; also \$95 in money, and several watches were lost. Everything in the stable was burned. The entire loss is about \$5,000. No insurance. The wind was blowing a gale, and had it not been for the snow all that part of the city would have been destroyed. have been destroyed.

IN NEW YORK-LOSS \$100,000. New York, Dec. 24. - John H. Keyser's stoveworks were burned this morning. The loss is

AT FORT ERIE, ONT. FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 24.—A fire last night destroyed the McLaren Hotel, Hardeson's grocery and dry-goods store, the Harris Hotel, a mill, Helmy's Hotel, Gibson's boot and shoe store, and Wilson's clothing house.

LOUISIANA.

The Resignation of Arrayo, Conserva-tive Member of the Returning-Board

-The New Orienns Bulletin on the Board's Returns. New Orleans, Dec. 24.—In the Returning Board, Mr. Arrayo to-day sent in his resignation as a member, in which be says: "I am com-pelled to adopt the present course by the rulings of the Board in the last few days in returning to the Legislature as elected members who were unmistakably defeated,—rulings which to my mind are so clearly partisan and unjust, defrauding the people of Louisiana of their chosen representatives, that my self-respect will not allow me to longer retain a seat on the Board."

bonald in the newspapers. Merely stepped into McCarry's to light a eigar.

The defense here rested the case.

H. C. IENES, called by the prosecution in rebuttal, testified that he met Mike Geary at the door of McCarry's saloon after witness created roars of laughter by innocently saying. "I cannot do justice to the subject." Yory unwillingly and with much nervous agitation be was, after much persuasion, finally induced to give a verbatim repetition of the foul language already sworn to as having been used by McDonald.

McDonald pulled out his revolver, saying to McDonald, and held the pistol over the cock, seeing there was imminent danger. He shand and held the proper use of the third finger of the right hand, which was injured in the struggle. He saw McDonald pull the revolver out of his pocket with the hand and thumb upon the cock, but the noise in the saloon was too great to hear the pistol of the saloon was too great to hear the pistol was injured in the struggle. He saw McDonald pull the revolver out of his pocket with the hand and thumb upon the cock, but the noise in the saloon was too great to hear the pistol was too great to hear the pistol was a first the same and the latter to a the met of met of the saloon could not spree.

Donald in the newspapers. Merely stepped into McCarry, the salod the case.

H. C. IENES, called by the prosecution in rebuttal, testified that he met the Mike Geary at the Goard. The deliberation of the switch met the sount is selled; the was into the saloon could not see any one back part of the saloon could not see any one structured to substantiate the latter to show that he head to differ the pistol over the evidence. The head blood-welts upon his hand, and had not yet recovered the proper on his hand, and had not yet recovered the proper on his hand, and had not yet recovered the proper of the saloon was indicated the proper of the saloon was indicated the proper of the saloon was too great to hear the proper of the saloon was accepted, and he are the deart of the saloon cou

day were largely Democratic, but, by extensive doctoring and manipulation, they were returned, as follows: Caddo, 3 Republicans; Lincoln, 1 Republican; Rapids, 1 Republican; Clayborne, 2 Democrate; St. Martin, 2 Democrate; Lafourche, 2 Democrate; Bienville, Graat, Winn, and DeSoto were thrown out, making as the representation in the House out, making as the representation in the House 52 Democrats and 54 Republicans. The throwing out of the above-named parishes and several polls in Caddo (seven) were to overcome the Democratic vote in the other parishes. Moncure is beaten by nearly 2,000 votes.

STATE PAPER.

Biennial Report of Secretary State Harlow.

Applications Under the Corporation Act---Fees---The New State-House, Etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.-The Secretary of State, the Hon. George H. Harlow, has laid be-fore the Governor his biennial report, closing Nov. 30, 1874. The Secretary takes up, seriatum the most important branches of the public busi ness, and reports upon these in a plain, matterof-fact way.

CORPORATIONS. Under the act concerning corporations, the re-port shows that 1,143 applications have been re-

port shows that 1,143 applications have been re-ceived for license to organize corporations, and of this number 855 have fully organized, and certificates have been issued to commence busi-ness. The following will show the different pur-poses for which the corporations have organized, and the number in each class: Manufacturing, 155; miscellaneous, 191; be-nevolent, 130; loan associations, 181; mining, 59; printing and publishing, 25; distilling, 13; agri-culture and driving park associations, 16; hter-ary, 21; library, 21; gas companies, 13; ceme-terias, 27.

ary, 21; horary, 21; gas companies, 13; cemeterias, 27.

The number of railroad companies organized under the General Railroad law within the two years covered by the report, was 47, a full list of which is given.

The whole number of organizations effected under the General Incorporation law, since July 1, 1872, at which date the law was in force, is 900 of all classes. The whole number of railroads.

1. 1872, at which date the law was in force, is 900 of all classes. The whole number of railroads orgainized under the General Railroad law for the same time is 70.

An alphabetical list of all the cities, towns, and villages in the State, prior to the taking effect of the General Incorporation law, concerning cities and villages, is given in an appendix to the report, which will be valuable to the public as a natter of reference. Under the general to the report, which will be valuable to the public as a matter of reference. Under the general law for the incorporation of cities and villages 52 cities and ill villages have organized, and certificates filed in the office, a full ist, with the date of organization and county in which located, is given. This list includes all the organizations since July 1, 1874. Nine changes of name under the law are all that have occurred.

The amount of fees paid into the present Screetary, embracing the period between January 13, 1873, and November 30, 1874, was \$14.125.35; which amount has been duly raid into 120.50; which amount has been duly faid into the State Treasury, according to law, or accounted for as being on hand. This showing is very favorable to the State, as, prior to the official term of the present Secretary, and under the old Constitution, these fees were the personal emoluments of the Secretary of State, but are now paid into the State Treasury.

paid into the State Treasury.

CONTRACTS.

The report gives a list of contracts made by the Commissioners of the State, the contracts for printing, stationery, paper, binding, distribution of the laws, copying of the same, fuel, etc., and a detailed statement of the settlement for printing under the old contract, and also gives the contract in relation to the printing of the Rovised Statutes of 1874, and the distribution of the same to courts, country officers, and others. of the same to courts, county officers, and others entitled to them by law. The number distributed is over 9,000.

tributed is over 9,000.

ENROLLED LAWS.

The Secretary reports that under the law passed at the last session, he has commenced and is prosecuting as fast as possible the classification and indoxing of the enrolled laws and the immense amount of public documents deposited in his department. Since the organization of the Territory, in 1787, no index has heretofore been made.

The NEW STATE-HOUSE.

tofore been made.

He also gives his reasons and the correspondence heretofore published on the subject, showing why the General Gssembly will not this winter occupy the new State-House. He anticipates the decapancy of rooms of the State officers in the new State-House by June next, and recommends the enlargement of the library by the purchase of new books, urging an appropriation therefor.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS. SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

He calls attention to the fact that while the law directs him to distribute the Supreme Court reports, it makes no provision for the purchase of the same, and thereby prevents their distribution.

He calls attention to the fact that there is no enstedian for the geological specimens belonging to the State, and recommends the establishmen of a State Museum.

No deficiency in the expenses of his office has occurred, as in former years.

The report is voluminous. It will make about seventy-five pages in print.

GRANT AND CUBA.

The London Times Hoaxed Concern ing the President's Bellicose Inten-tions-A False Report of the Message

Dispatch to the New York Herald.

London, Dec. 22.—The Times' editorial says Corpon, Dec. 22.—The Times' editorial says:
"We have the unpleasant duty to inform our readers of our being deceived respecting President Grant's message to Congress. Our aim is to trust as little as possible to sources of information outside of our own control, yet we thought it inconsistent with our duty to withhold transcore readers have been a proper proper. mation outside of our own control, yet we thought it inconsistent with our duty to withhold from our readers knowledge which seemed properly authenticated. But it now appears that the agent of Baron Reuter deceived him, and, through him, all Europe. Instead of the bellicose language regarding Cuba attributed to the President, the New York papers just received show a gross misrepresentation, which, unless decisive steps are taken to justify in the future a confidence which has been misplaced, it will make it impossible to put trust in the intelligence which may be received hereafter from the same quarter. Not one word of our report of the 7th inst. was sent to Congress. The text of the President's messare, now reproduced in our columns, shows the complete substitution of a fabricated statement for the real account."

Reuter's agency has issued a card on behalf of Baron Reuter, promising to not again violate public confidence.

WHAT PRESIDENT GRANT DID SAY.

WHAT PRESIDENT GRANT DID SAY.

WHAT PRESIDENT GRANT DID SAY.

The President in his message to Congress, delivered on Monday, the 7th inst., made use of the foilowing words in referring to the national relations with Spain:

The deplorable strife in Guba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherence, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other Powers a necessity.

I had confidently hoped at this time to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been profracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the Governments is thoped for. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

WHAT PRINCES AND THE MADE PRESIDENT GRANT SAY.

The following, telegraphed to the London journals and published in their morning issue of Dec. 8, is what Baron Reuter made the President any:

Dec. 8, is what Baron Reuter made the President say:

Washinorox, D. C., Dec. 7.—The following is a summary of President Grant's message, read in Congress to-day:

Regarding foreign relations, the President states that "They are friendly and nowhere disturbed, except as regards the unsettled question pending with Venezuels, who has not paid the awards made by the Couvention of 1866, and the question still unsettled with Spain in regard to the Virginius and other grievous proceedings of that Power in connection with Cuba. The magnitude of these offenses has not been reduced since my previous message to Congresa. This unsettled condition of affairs cannot continue. It will become necessary for other nations, in conjunction with our own, to terminate the insurrection which has so long prevailed, and which Spain has unsuccessfully attempted to suppress. During its continuance the commerce of all countries, especially that of the United States, suffers, and the flags of the United States and of England have been insulted." The President hoped the negotiations with Spain has unset by the has been disappointed. Little or nothing is said shout the indemnity, but the President ampounces that he leaves the matter to form the subject of Sapadal message to Congress.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Mr. Beecher's Future Course Outlined.

A Semi-Official Statement in the

'Christian Union."

From the Christian Union, edited by Henry Ward

Although the readers of this paper have had to learn the fact from other sources, none of them are ignorant of the existence of an action at law brought by Mr. Theodore Tilton against the editor of this journal. We have refrained from all mention of the subject for obvious reasons; and, in now giving a brief account of the ourse of the affair in the past, and of the intentions of the defendant in that suit for the future, we shall abstain, as far as possible, from saving anything which might influence the cur rent of judicial proceedings in the case.

That the defendant, so long as it seemed practicable to keep from the public the names reputations were threatened by false and wicked

MADE EVERY EFFORT TO DO SO .villingly putting his own name in peril, if thu they might be spared,—he neither denies nor re-grets. If the developments of the last year have not justified the motives as fully as they have proved the neelessness of those efforts then we are unable to offer any argumen which will reach the unconvinced. We are not of the mind of those who profess that they maintained silence because the welfare of the community, the peace of families, and the inter-

community, the peace of families, and the interest of the Christian Church demanded it, but felt bound to salvinee all those interests the moment that their own reputation was attacked. On the contrary, we feel it to be the duty and the privilege of a Christian man to bear a thousand attacks upon his own reputation in silence, rather than to suffer one innocent woman to be villified for his sake before the world.

We are not alone in such opinions, or in the course which we have adopted under such views. Eminent and honored men in every walk of life, and notably so among the clergy, have pursued the same policy in numerous instances, some of which are recorded in history at intervals for hundreds of years past, and others are known to us to-day. But those which are known are not at time of those which are generally unknown. For in the vast majority of cases the policy of For in the vast majority of cases the policy of For in the vast majority or cases the policy of silence is completely successful, and is the best vindicates himself by his life, and if the innocent woman can at any sacrifice be kept from becoming the subject of public comment, the triumph of truth is so complete that the lie is

itterly forgotten.
It was only in June last that it It was only in June last that it EECLMENERSEARY TO CHANGE THE POLICY previously adhered to. On June 25, the letter of Mr. Thton to Dr. Bacon was published. On the next day Mr. Beecher resolved to call for an investigation. He was at first disposed to place the matter in charge of gentlemen outside of the congregation, but was assured that such a proceeding, besides being inconsistent with Scrptural injunction and Congregational usage, would not be within the protection which the law accords to the disclosures of witnesses as privileged communications (and so not libelous), if made in an investigation conducted by the religious society of which the parties brought in question are members. He therebrought in question are members. He there fore invited six members of his church and con gregation to take charge of the case, and left it absolutely in their hands. Their names were suggested to him by members of the regular Ex-amining Committee, and they were heartly ap-proved by the full Committee when it as-

This Spec Committee went about its work This spece. Committee went about its work with a determination to be thorough, and was therefore necessarily deliberate in its movements, which were regulated entirely by its own members, without any attempt at advice or guidance on the part of the pastor of the church. Its conclusions were the result of its own independent judgment, and in some minor respects DIN NOT ACCORD WITE HIS.

DID NOT ACCORD WITH HIS.

Before the Committee had finished its investisations, Mr. Tilton, who had at first willingly
ppeared before it and testified to the honor and appeared before it and testified to the honor and integrity of its members, withdrew from its presence and brought the suit at law which is now pending. The complaint was served Aug. 21, during the defendant's absence in the White Mountains. The answer was drawn the next day; but, owing to the distance and a succession of difficulties in procuring correct official certificates (without which the defendant's oath to the answer would have been a nullity), it was not served until Sept. 7, which was however, still some days in advance of the time required by law.

Much has been said about delay in this suit. portance and complexity was ever brought to

It might suffice to say that no case of similar importance and complexity was ever brought to trial before a civil court in this part of the State in so short a time as this will be. But, furthermore, it has been conceded by counsel on both sides, in presence of the Court, that there were not jurors enough to try the cause in November, nor time enough in December. The defendant personally urged his counsel to arrange for an early trial; but he has left the case in their hands, and is satisfied that they have done that which was

WISEST AND REST.

The application for a statement of particulars has not met with the favor of certain newspapers; but having been fully sustained by the highest court of the State, and indorsed by the best legal authorities on the bench and at the best legal authorities on the bench and at the best legal authorities on the bench and at the state it will stand the test of time.

Already one result of this motion has been to clear up much of the mystery with which it was sought to surround this case, and to present, in a more definite form, the question involved.

Our friends need have no apprehension that the statement of particulars if made, will be used by the defendant for any other purpose than the prevention of surprise or fraud. He desires and intends, God willing, to meet the whole case against him at once, and dispose of it forever; but to do this he must have, and means to have, fair warning of what he is to meet.

The object of the bill of particulars is not to prevent the planniff from introducing any evidence which he may have. He will be at libory to specify all the times and places as to which he proposes to offer evidence upon the trial. If he is limited to one or more it will be because he is not willing to say that he expects to be able to give evidence of any other time and place.

And this leads us to say that no acquittel is asked, or will be accepted, in this case, upon any NARROW, OR TECHNICAL, OR APOLOGETIC GROUND. No matter what false construction may have been p

asked, or will be accepted, in this case, upon any NARROW, OR TECHNICAL, OB APOLOGETIC GROUND. No matter what false construction may have been put upon his language, the defendant never has sought, and never will seek, to excuse himself by throwing blame upon others for any fault that belonged even in part to him. If it were true that he had committed the crime charged against him, it would be his crime, for which he alone should answer. No one shall in his behalf palliate the offense charged, or plead that allowance should be made for temptation or weakness. No one shall speak of it as less than an atrocious crime, made tenfold worse, if the defendant were really guilty, by his subsequent conduct in adding oath upon oath to his denials. Neither will the defense be sustained by casting any ignominy upon Mrs. Enzabeth Tilton. That this lady has in her unhappy past been influenced by a power which she could not reasis, into making statements which were entirely untrue, no one asserts more strenucusly than she herself. But this is, unfortunately, no uncommon event in the lives of pure and good women who are bound by ties of mingled affection and fear to men of superior force and despotic natura. The defense of this suit will never proceed upon any theory which does not recognize the honor of Elizabeth Tilton as at least equally worthy of protection with the name of Henry Ward Beecher.

Finally,

THERE WILL BE NO COMPROMISE.

No suggestion of the kind has been accepted since the commencement of the suit, and none will be accepted to its end. Many well-meant (and some ill-meant) propositions upon this subject have been made to the defense, and occasional inquiries arise concerning it. Let it suffice, once for all, that there never has been, and never will be, any disposition on the part of the defense that has been mo part, directly or indirectly, to any arrangements made in other cases; and if any rumor of compromise in the principal case is ever tarted the public may safely impute its origin to an enemy.

Meantime

his contributions, and preach as long as God spares his health and his people desire to hear him. He knows his own mnocence of the charges made against him—God knows:it—and as to men's knowledge, that shall be as God

FOREIGN ITEMS. Paris, Dec. 24.—The National Assembly has

djourned until January 5.

Madeid, Dec. 24.—The Spanish Commissioners the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition met to day. Senor Castelar made an English address. He sketched the rise and progress of the United States; the ideas of liberty and labor which prevailed there. He found in American civilization, language and arts, traces of Spanish erigin, which time and ingratitude were unable to eradicate.

Boston, Dec. 24.-James Walker, D. D., formerly President of Harvard College, died yester-day, at his residence in Cambridge, aged 80

years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dec. 24.—Fleming S JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 24.-Fleming Ste son, one of the oldest, most respected, and wealthy citizens of this place, fell dead of apoplexy this morning when just leaving his brother's house. He was the father of Mrs. William Mayo, of Chicago, and Mrs. E. D. Dickerman, formerly of that city. Mr. Stevenson owned much valuable real estate in Chicago, and spent much of his time there.

Special Descatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 24.—The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company celebrate the completion of their road, 20 miles west of this city, by giving their employes a sumptuous free dinner. The track has been laid, for the past few days, at the rate of a mile and a half per day. A grand jubilee will be given at Genoa, 23 miles out, on New Year's Day.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The Leading Newspaper

Independent Republican.

Perils of the Future.

The Democratic leaders, mising expreting the real causes of their triumph, are proclaiming the result a "reaction" of the popular mind against the principles of the Equibilisan party, and an indorsement of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, which means "State Sovereignty," and all that expression includes. When that party obtains possession of the Government, under the resumed leadership of their Southern right wing, steps will surely be taken in Congress to refund the cotton War tax from the Federal Treasury, principal and interest amounting to \$100,000,000 or more. A buil will be passed to compensate the Democratic rebeis for iosses and damages sustained by them while retisting the Union armies and upholding the "sovereign" State right of secession. And lastly will come a demand for the value of the emancipated slaves, who, under the doctrine of State Sovereignty, are saleged to have been unconstitutionally liberated. Those claims will more than double the National Debt, In the meantime, what will become of the rights and freedom of the colored race thus placed under the absolute courted of their old masters? Against those perils to the future peace and welfare of the country all true Republicans must present a solid front.

The Tribune's Platform. Perils of the Future.

ever policy benefits that great interest promotes the prosperity of the whole country. The cost of transportation of Western farm products to foreign markets consumes half the selling value, and the high duties levied to subsidize special interests doubles the retail price of the goods received in exchange for the crops,—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until he staggers from weakness under the weight of the load, Hence the chief cause of "hard times" among farmers.

retail price of the goods received in exchange for the cropa,—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until he staggers from weakness under the weight of the load. Hence the chief cause of "hard times" among farmers.

Tariff and Transportation and reduces the taxes on goods. The lightest tarif which will provide the Government with necessary funds to carry it on and maintain its credit should only be imposed on imports, and the national highways should be improved to create a stronger competition with the railroad monopolies, which will compel them to lower their tariff of charges.

Reduction of State and Local Taxes.

The utmost reduction of all direct taxes must be insisted upon by the people. Within a few years county, township, and municipal taxation has enormously increased, and become almost beyond endurance, throughout the Western States. Stops must be fen to retrench these expenditures, as well as those of the National Government, and choke down—the insatisble greed of the local tax-esters, before all the surplus extringes of the industrious classes are confined by those tax-devourers.

The Currency.

Plenty of currency for all the legitimate wants of the country, with Elasticity as to quantity, and Stability as to value by convertibility into coin. An end should be put to the continual fluctrations in the value of the currency, which indicts incalculable injury os industry and enterprise, as it introduces an element of doubt and uncertainty into all transactions, and makes business little better than gambling. It is a National disgrace as well as evil for the monetary risndard qualues to be kept in such vacillating and changeable condition.

The Tribure will sternly combat repudiation of public obligations in the form of watering and debasing the currency or any other guies it may assume. For every dollar out of which the public creditors may be cheated by any form of currency dilution or repudiation the powers of the week produced to a power supplied and bounties of public lands, money, or credit to ea

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. One copy—One year.
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RAILROAD COMPLETION

1875 PROSPECTUS 1875

in the West.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under the guidance of its former editor, has resumed its oid position at the head of Republican journals, and will do battle in the future for the true principles of free government, and for a purified and honest administration of National, State, and Municipal strairs.

While giving to the Republican party a cordial and earnest support in all wise measures and to all fit candidates, The TRIBUNE will never be the organ of any individual, faction, or iam, nor will it cease to combat oppressive monopolies or fail to expose and denounce all corrupt schemes for plumdering the Treasury or the people. It will wage perpetual war on lobbyrings who provid around the halls of legislation in quest of spoil.

The Recent Elections.

The recent elections, while inflicting temporary defeat on the altepublican party, have done great good in sweeping away fanatical and side issues which embarrassed its freedom of action, and in crushing our those baleful and corrupting influences known as "Butlerisms," which poisoned the channels of the public life. Purified, as by fire, of the evil things which had infested its garments, the Republican party will enter upon the tramendous struggle of 1876 with renewed vigor for the possession of the Government and the shaping of the poise of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

The Tribune's Platform.

accommodation beyond the few loans sought to tide over the 1st of January. Provisions and grain men are not borrowing, and good outside borrowers are more scarce than they have ever been. The rates of discount remain 10 per cent to regular customers, with some concession to independent borrowers with good security. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 8 out, 6,704 bu wheat, 55,240 bu corn, 4,493 bu

Some of the English shareholders of the Emrecently obtained an order for the production and examination of the books of the Company. In granting the order, Vice-Chancellor Mailing recited the representations of extraordinary profit under which shareholders were induced to pay their money, and the sudden cossation of the last pay their money, and the satton costant of dividends after the first ten months, for the last two of which money had been borrowed. To deny shareholders the remedy they sought for would be a scandal, he said, on the administration of justice, and the order was accordingly

The Arbitration act in New York, by which The Arbitration act in New Vork, by which merchants are allowed to settle mercantile differences by recourse to a Board of Arbitration, and thus evade the expenses and delays of the courts, has proved very popular and successful. The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to the Legislature asking that appeal be allowed from the Court of Arbitration to the Court of Appeals, and that some amendments in the act be made. In submitting these they say the act "has been received with general favor by the mercantile and legal classes of this metropolis, and has worked most successfully in accomplishing its object of furnishing a means for the speedy and economical settlements of disthe speedy and economical settlements of dis-

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote gold :

New York, Dec. 24.—Money, 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling, 485½ @485½ for 60 days, and 489¾@

Sterling, 485½ @485½ for 60 days, and 489¾@ 1490 for sight.

Imports of dry goods for the week, \$813,471.
Gold opened at 111½ and closed at 111¾.

Borrowing rates, 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 1 and 1½ per annum. Loans also made flat.

Treasury disbursements, \$1,221,000.
Specie shipments to-day \$1,134,534, of which \$1,000,000 is gold coin.

Clearings, \$30,000,000. Governments firm.

State bonds quiet. Railroad mortgages firm.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have declared that stock certificates must be indorsed by some responsible bank-note company to be admitted to the list of securities.

The failure of Stimpson, Marquard & Co., woolen dealers, Grand street, is announced. They have small fisbilities, and expect to pay \$00 cents on the dollar.

The Stock and Gold Exchange adjourned over till Saturday.

The Stock and Gold Exchange adjourned over till Saturday.

Stocks dull and heavy, with Western Union the leading feature, which declined from 79% to 78½. Sales of this stock on "sellers option" continued, and the difference was wider than usual, being ½ to 1½. At one time the stock sold at 77½, seller 60 days, when the price in the regular way was 78%. Pacific Mail was the next feature, declining from 37 to 36 regular, with sales at 35%, seller 60 days. St. Paul dragged from 36% to 35%. Lake Shore declined from 80% to 79½. The remainder of the list declined ½ to ¾. At the final close Western Union rallied ½ per cent, but the rest of the market showed very little improvement. The stock sales were 115,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Pacific Mail, 34,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern com-34,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 4,500 Ohio, 4,000 Wabash, and 4,000

Western Union Tel 78% St. Paul pfd.
Quicksilver. 334 Webush pfd.
Quicksilver. 334 Webush pfd.
Adams Express. 16% Webush pfd.
Wells-Fargo. 82% Terre Haute pfd. 25
Pacific Mail. 36% Chicago & Alton. 104
New York Central. 101% Chicago & Alton. 104
Erie 26% Obio & Mississippi 302
Grigan Central. 58
Union Control 125
Chicago Callon pfd. 109
Chicago Callon 104
Chicago Callon 104
Chicago Callon 105
Chicago Callon 10

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-South Dearborn st, 342 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, ef, 25x110 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 23.

State st, 193s, ft n of Taylor st, ef, 25x100 ft (David J. Ely to Charies P. McKay), dated Aug. 22.

The premises No. 140 West Monroe st, dated Dec. 23.

West Van Buren st, s e cor of Windows

Dec. 23.

West Van Buren st, secor of Winchester st, n f, 133x100 ft, dated Dec. 16.

Rush st, n e.cor of Ohio st, w f, 77 83-100x100 ft, with 40x100 ft adjoining on Ohio st (Sambel H. Kerfoot to Samuel H. Wheeler), dated The Norfoot to Samuel H. Wheeler), dated Dec. 23.

Out.rie si, 150 ft w of North Franklin st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 18.

Market st, 160 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50 ft to river (Thomas D. Snyder to M. W. Manning), dated Dec. 10.

The above transfer was by error in map reported last week as being the n e cor of Van Buren and Market sts.

North Oakley st, 321 ft n of North av. e f, 25x 124x ft, dated Dec. 23.

West Mouroe st, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 253 6-10x125 ft, dated Dec. 22.

Wright st, 250 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 24.

Rebecca st, 624 ft e of Centre av. s f, 24x120 ft.

Wright st, 250 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 22.

Bebecca st, 624 ft e of Centre av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 21.

West Washington st, bet Paulina st and Ashind av, n f, 593 x125 ft, dated Oct. 27.

PROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel av boulevard, 110 ft s of Brook st, w f, 40x100 ft, dated Dec. 22.

Swan st, 114 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 24.

Pifty-sixth st w of Stewart av, n f, 75x140 ft, dated Dec. 12.

Lots 26 and 27, Dunaway's Block 1 of Pryor's n e's Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 21.

Lots 1 to 3, Block 1, of Stoddard's parters e 3/2 a w x of n e's Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated April 17.

1,800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four-hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning; the corresponding date

WEBSW / 1	go was Christmas Da		SHIPMENTS.	
Alaka	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	7.404		-	
Wheat, bu	49,350			
corn, bu	71.935			
Sats, bu	19,640			
lye, bu	1,435			
sariey, bu	9.740			
rass seed, fbs.	10,490			
lax seed, lbs !	840		91,000	
broom-corn, the	28,000			
ured m'ts, hs	200,820		1,225,420	
beef, bris			150	******
ork, bris	160	******	600	
ard, Be	207,356		600 600	
allow, he	0.005		90,000	*******

cars high mixed corn, 25 cars No. 2 do, 87 cars rejected do (121 corn, of which 10 are old); 1 car white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (19 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 1 car rejected do; 12 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do. Total, 356 cars, or 133,000 bu. Inspected

This, being Christmas Day, will be observed ma Mine have had recourse to the courts, and as a holiday by the Board of Trade and the State officers who inspect and register grain. Most, officers who inspect and register grain. Most, if not all, of the street markets will be also closed. A resolution to the effect that the Board of Trade adjourn from this afternoon to Monday morning was offered yesterday and lost, The "boys" will not be able to stop trading entirely "for one day only," to say nothing of two days.

It is reported that Crasident How is result in the control of t

oats, 2,234 bu rye, 7,333 bu barley.

two days.

It is reported that President How is urged by his friends for re-election; the other gentlemen named most prominently in that connection are N. K. Fairbank and A. M. Wright. Mr. C. G. Cooley is talked of for Vice-President of the

Board.

The Directors of the Board of Trade vesterday fixed upon 70c per bu as the margin figure for transactions. This is 9½ below the price paid to-day by the party who is long on the deal. It was proposed by some that the figure be fixed at 65c only, for the reason that new and old reat 55c only, for the reason that new and out rejected are within \(\frac{1}{36} \) \(\frac{1}{36} \) per bu of each other, and that, therefore, any greater difference between old and new No. 2 is simply the result of speculation in the direction of a corner.

The leading produce markets were dull yesterday, and several of them were quite weak, buyers helding off. This was partially a consequence.

of the near approach of the holiday season, comparatively few operators caring to assume new responsibilities, while there were not many trades pressing for settlement. The general feeling was in favor of a decline, and the number of the season of the se ber of sellers was rather larger than usual, es-

pecially in provisions.

The dry-goods market was quiet at steady prices. A fair movement in staple and fancy groceries was witnessed. Both local and country merchants were ordering with more liberality than at this period hast year, and at the relatively the ground market. atively low prices now ruling the general market presents a steady firm tone. Teas are active, presents a steady firm tone. Teas are active, especially Japans, and are strong at the advance established at the beginning of the week. There was a reasonably active movement in butter and cheese at steadily maintained rates. No changes worthy of note were developed in the coal, wood, pig-iron, and leather markets, trade ruling dull all around at former quotations. The demand for dried fruits, fish, and canned goods was a little slack. Bagging remains inactive. Oils were in demand at firm rates.

The lumber market continues quiet. Stocks are large, but prices are comparatively steady;

The lumber market continues quiet. Stocks are large, but prices are comparatively steady; in fact, there is little inducement to make concessions, as it is not likely the demand would be stimulated very much by so doing. The hardware jobbers report a light order trade at recent prices. Nails are quiet but firm at \$3.50@ 3.62½ rates. The demand for rait continues fair for the season and the market is firm, particularly for fine salt, as the stock is not heavy. Hay was dull and weak, except the higher grades of timothy. Seeds, hops, wool, and potatoes were unchanged. A light order and retail trade in green fruits was noticed, at full recent prices for most tropical fruits, while native varieties were weak, under large offerings. The supply of poultry was large, but stock in good condition was in fair request at about Wednesday's closing prices.

condition was in fair request at about Wednes-day's closing prices.

Previsions.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, with a downward tendency, which was nost desided in pork. The of-ferings were heavy throughout. Live hogs were in light supply, but there were more than were wanted, as packers held off in view of the Christmas holiday. Hence wiress of hogs declined, and product sympa-thized with it. There were some indications that the market was home beared by parties who are short to

could only force prices down to a point at which present margin deposits would require to be covered by more, or the property offered for sale. Some of these lots were offered yesteday, making the market active, chiefly in a speculative way.

Mass Ponx—Was active, and very weak, declining 37%c per bri on the February option, which opened at \$19.07% (the closing price of Wett eaday evening), and receded to \$13.70, closing somewhat firmer. The market was undoubtedly "beared" early, and the remitting weakness brought out free offerings of lots held on country account, the weakness being made worse by reports of a dull feeling in New York. Sales on "Change were reported of 25,750 bris, at \$18.50 cash; \$18.506(31.73 seller January; \$18.704.19.10 seller February; and \$19.056(91.35 seller March; closing at a little better than inside quotations. In the afternoon the market was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales were made of 5.250 bris, at \$18.50 for January, \$18.856(31.87% for February; and \$19.206 for January; \$18.856(31.87% for February; and \$19.20 for March; closing at \$18.506(31.85) per bri cash; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.50 for March; closing at \$18.506(31.85) per bri cash; \$18.57 t_cale; \$18.50 (was nominally unchanged at \$16.75 (31.70) per bri, and stira prime do at \$14.256(31.50). LARD—Was unusually active, and averaged 15c per 100 lbs lower, on the February option. New York was weak, and Liverpool was again 6d per 112 hs lower, while the disposition to bear down on pork affected lard by sympatry. Sales on 'Change were reported of 15.750 tes at \$12.906(31.30) cash (also at \$12.45 without packages, \$13.00 seller January, \$13.19 (\$13.20) seller February, and \$13.30(313.42) seller february, and \$13.30(313.42) seller february, and \$13.30(313.42) seller february, and \$13.30(313.42) seller february, and \$13.30 for March, closing at \$12.92 per 100 lbs cash, \$13.17½ seller February, and \$13.37½ seller March.

MAXES—Were decidedly slow, except in shoulders,

unchanged, at \$8.25 for mess, \$0.26 for extra mess, and \$20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8@84c.

Brendstuffs.

FLOUR—Was dull and weak. The demand was entirely local, and very small at that. New York was dud, and our wheat market was weak, but no changes in the prices of flour were reported, though some dealers would undoubtedly have made concessions if asked to do so. Sales were limited to 750 brls at \$3.85 for low grades to \$4.80 for good Minnesotas. Closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.25@6.50; conmon to good do, \$4.25@5.50; choice spring extras, \$4.40 @4.60; fair do, snipping grades, \$3.45@4.15; patent spring, \$5.00@10.00; spring superfines, \$5.00@3.75; rye flour, \$5.25@5.57%; buckwheat do, \$5.00@6.29

Bran—Was moderately active and steady. Sales were reported of 20 tons at \$17.50@17.75, both on track; and 10 tons at \$16.50 at mill.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, but weak, averaging %@1c lower. There was no particular change in the tone of advices from other points, but our receipts were larger than usual, and there was no prospect of an active demand for shipment for some time to come. This made the crowd bearish. The stock in sight between the West and Europe is very large—much larger than the average of past years at this date, and very little is wanted in Europe, There is, thus, a practical glut in the West, and most of the wheat not already gone forward must be held somewhere in the West till the opening of mavigation. The knowledge of this fact made short sellers confident, and a great deal more was offered than was wanted. The lower grades were reported on Change of \$2,000 but at 92%c for winter receipts of No.1 spring; \$8% @8%c for No. 2 do; \$46 84c for No. 3 do; and 76%78/s for rejected do. In the afternoon the market was quiet and a shade easier, but firmer towards mightfall, closed at \$9%c. Scales were reported on Change of \$2,000 but at 92%c for winter receipts of No.1 spring; \$8% @8%c for No. 2 do; \$46 84c for No. 3 do; and 76%78/s for for points were reported on Change of \$2.000 TALLOW-Quoted at 8@8%c.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

| Butter, tbs... | 75,611 | 1,329 | 1,517 | 1,329 | 1,517 | 1,329 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,517 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 1,529

General Markets. ALCOHOL-Was in request and firmer, selling at 1.95@1.98. BEANS—Were quoted dull at \$1.75@1.80, for good

BEANS—Were quoted dull at \$1.75@1.80, for good mediums.

BUTTER—In the butter market there were no changes of sufficient importance to require special mention. In good to fancy qualifices a steadily fair movement is witnessed at the quoted prices, and there is little probability that lower prices will prevail for some time to come. There is still a sluggish movement in low and medium grades, with some irregularity in prices. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@ 57c; medium to good grades, 24@27c; inferior to common to choice roll, 22@28c. COOPERAGE—Was dull and seay. Pork burrels, \$1.35c. Lard tierces, \$1.35c. Lard, flour barrels, 44@53c; whisky barrels, \$1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, \$15.00 @19.00; do, bucked \$18.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, \$26.00@28.00; flour staves, \$7.00@8.00; circle flourheading, 7½@9c; tight poles, \$25.00@28.00; correlation of the weather, which is likely to become mild, and unfavorable for shipping. Also due to reports of dull markets elsewhere. Shippers bought heavy weights after sellers made concessions of 10@20c per 1b, prices ranging from \$3.00@10.00. Some parties were unwilling to accept the prices offered, and held their stock over. Eight weights solid at \$7.70@1.85. Sales were made dividing on 100 and 200 lbs. at \$7.00@8.00 Pigs were dull at \$7.00. Sales, 896 head, I note afternoon a sale of 350 pigs, dividing on 50 lbs. was reported at \$5.50@

of 350 pigs, dividing on 50 lbs, was reported at \$6.50.6 6.90.

EGGS—Were in light local request at 24@25c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue weak, and the quotations of layers and loose muscatels were subjected to a further reduction of 5c per box. A decline in citron of 1c per bis also noted. Other imported fruits, though nominally unchanged, are working easy. The demand for domestic fruits is without improvement, and prices range as before. Nuts are firm and in good demand. We now quote: Foreign state, 9g. albc; figs, layers, new, 30.6 21c; Turkish primes, new, 18.6 18c; French prunes, 18.6 18c; French pru

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate order request ses, conces, and soaps are aren.
current:
RICE—Pains, 7½G7½c; Rangoon, 6½G7c; Carolina, 86½c; Louisiana, 767½c.
Coffees—O. G. Java, 32½G835½c; Java, No. 2, 29G
30c; choice to fancy Rio, 21½G23½c; good to prime
do, 22G27½c; common, 22G20½c; roasting, 18½G13c;
Singripora Java, 22½G24½c; Cocta Rica, 22G25½c;
Marsacabo, 22G26½c;

control do, 14,688; choose manages of the choice, 7686; common to fair do, 74,686c; N. O. common to choice, 7686.

Sinura-Diamond drips, \$1,2021.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70645c; good sugar-house sirup, 60665c; extra do, 70645c; Aew Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73645c; do prime, 70647s; do common, 62665c; Porte Rico molasses, 50665c; common molasses, 38

SPICER—Allspice, 17(418);c; cloves, 55(655c; classis, 21(635c; pepper, 27(42c; nutings, No. 1, \$1.30(61.4c); ginger, African, 25(623c; do Calcutta, 18(620c. SOAPS—German Mottled, 65(67c; Golden Wert, 42(65c; White Lily, 65(665c; White Rose, 65(665c; White Lily, 65(665c; White Rose, 65(665c; HAX—Prairie and the lower grades of timothy were still and save rather. Blood 67(6765c) HAY—Frairie and the lower grades of timothy wer dull and easy under liberal offerings. The highe grades of timothy were unchanged. The receipts by wagon are reported to have been quite liberal of late hence the falling off in the local demand for pressed hay. We quote: Timethy, prime, \$19.00@10.50; No. 1, \$18.50; No. 2 do, \$16.00@16.50; mixed, \$14.00@14.50

1, \$18.50; No. 2 (b. \$16.00@16.50; mixed, \$14.00@14.50; choice upland prairie, \$12.00@13.00; No. 1 do, \$11.00 (e12.00; No. 2, or aleugh, \$10.50@1.00.

HIDES --Were fairly active at the prices annexed: Green city butchers, 7%c; green frozen, 7%@8c; green cured, light, 9%c; heavy do, 8%c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 15c; veal. 12c; dry fint, 186419c; dry kip, 19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, \$5c; sheen pelta, wool estimated as washed, per ft, 40c.

HIGHWINES -- Were more active at %c advance, sales being reported of 300 bris at 97%c per gallon. New York was easier, at \$1.02%; but the difference between the two markets him recently been wider than necessary to pay the cost of shipment. It is now narrowed down to \$6, which leaves a slight margin of profit or of loss, according as commissions in New

them, and it is probable that an advance will be made as soon as the demand improves sufficiently to justify a change.

OILS—For the season there was a very fair movements in oils, and prices, as a rule, are firmly maintained. There is a growing demand for linseed, in anticipation of high prices in January. Carbon continues active and firm, We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12@12%c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13@13%c; do headlight, 175 deg., 16%@17c; extra winter lard oil, \$1.10@41.12; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed raw, 83a 85c; do, boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, \$2.25 @2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.05; do, extra, 90 @95c; do, No. 1, 75@30c; bank oil, \$5c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14%@15c; naphtha, common, 12%@13c.

POTATOES—Were selling from store at recent prices—choice peachblows at \$5@90c, and fair do at 75 @80c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice poultry was fairly active and steady. The offerings were liberal, and probably a good deal of poor stock will be left over. Gesse, ducks, and turkeys were principally called for. Quall were in request and firm, but other kinds of game were rather quiet. The offerings, however, were moderate. Turkeys, dressed 8@10c; chickens, dressed, 15.50@2.50, or 6@80e per fb; ducks, \$3.00@3.75; do, per fb, 9@11c; geese, 7@9c per fb; prairie chickens, \$3.60 @4.00; quall, \$2.00; venison saddles, 12%c.

SEEDS—Several orders for timothy were on the market, and sales amounting to 448 bags were reported at \$2.30 for fair to \$2.47% for nearly prime. Choice samples were held at \$2.60@2.65. Clover was steady at \$5.50@5.60. Sales were 68 bags, chiefly at \$5.50. Other examples were liberal at \$2.60@2.65. Clover was steady at \$5.50@5.60. Sales were 68 bags, chiefly at \$5.50. Other examples were held at \$2.60@2.65. Clover was steady at \$5.50@5.60. Sales were 68 bags, chiefly at \$5.50. Other examples were liberal at \$2.60@2.65. Clover was steady at \$5.50@5.60. Sales were 68 bags, chiefly at \$5.50. Other examples

\$5.50(25.50. Sales were 68 bags, chiefly at \$5.50. Other seeds were quiet.

SALT—The market continues fairly active and firm;
Onondags and Saginaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coarse, \$2.00; coarse diamond, \$1.212\sqrt{s}, dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00(24.25;
TEAS—There is quite an active movement in Japan teas, and the lately advanced prices are not only firmly adhered to but the chances are in favor of a further upward movement. Green and black teas are quies,

but are working firmer for some time previously. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@55c; choice to extra fine, 95c@\$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common to imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@\$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@85c; choice Fingsuey, \$1.00c&1.10; extra Moyume, \$1.30@\$1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@\$1.00; common to good do, 65@78c; fair to good do!, \$2@38c; common do, 38c@\$6; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55c@\$5c; choice to extra, 85c@\$1.00.

WOOL—Was steady. A few orders were on the market. Good to prime tub-washed, 55c@\$7c; poor to good tub-washed, \$46@25c; fine and medium washed fleece, 45c@\$45c; coarse washed fleece, 45c@\$65c; medium and coarse, unwashed, 37c@\$5c; fine u

and coarse unwashed, 30@35c; fine unwas 31c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Hogs, 18,016 22,227 25,689 13,500 79,432 .7,631 4,213 3,460

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fastened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.
4.75@5.50 Modium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.
Sutchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.
2.75@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 608 to 1,000 lbs.
Lifeton—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, unils, and scalawag steers.
L75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed.
L00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves.
2.00@3:75

4 good steers.... 5 Texas ste

14e; ordinary to good Texans and Cherokees, 8% @ 10% o; one lot very poor Texans could not be sold for more than 6% o.

Sheep—Arrivals, 3,830 head, making 8,600 for three days, against 4,800 same time last week. Market quiet and a shade essier; 5635% for common to premium sheep; 5638% for common to extra lames.

Swink-Receipts, 4,800, making 13,330 for three days, against 13,850 same time hast week. Live hoge dull at 5% 67c, with one car Ohio, corn-fed, 203 its average, at 6% c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—CATLLE—Receipts, including 29 cars reported to arrive, 850; total for the week, 5,712. Not sufficient trade to establish a market, Fresh arrivals through consignments. Little stock unsold, which will be shipped East in first hands.

SHEEP AND LAMIS—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 5,400. No sales reported. Yards bare of stock, Market closed firm at \$4,0000,50 for Western sheep.

Home—Receipts, 3,500; total for the week, 18,100. Hous-Receipts, 3,500; total for the week, 18,100. Market alow. Yorkers, \$6.20@6.55; heavy hogs, \$6.85

©7.15. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—Hoos.—Receipts, 2,322.
Prices firm. Common. \$6.00@6.40; medium to fair, \$6.50@6.75; good packing and butchers, \$6.85@7.00; extra, \$7.10; butk sales, \$6.50@6.71. The pens were well cleared at the close.

extra, \$7.10; bulk sales, \$6.55.45.11. The pens were well cleared at the close.

EAST LIBERTY.

5.75.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Hoos—Receipts, 2,680; active and firmer; Yorkers, \$5.75@6.25; packers', \$6.25@ 7.00.
CATTLE—Receipts, 845; firm for good grades; good to choice native steers, \$4.50,36.25; common to fair butchers', \$1.75,3.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 6d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 8d@9s 8d; white, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club, 10s 4d@10s;8d. Corn, 39s@39s 9d. Pork, 86s. Lard, 64s. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—239 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, Lard, 63s 6d. Pork, 84s. Rest unchanged. Weather wet.

wet.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The amount of bullion that has gone into the Bank of England to-day is £274,000. The increase for the week is £387,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to the liabilities, which, last week, was the bank reserve to the inboliftics, which, last week, was 45% per cent, is 44% per cent.

Parts, Dec, 24.—The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,179,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Consols—Money, 91%@91%; account, 91%@92; '65s, 106%;' 67s, 107; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 24%@ 24%; preferred, 42.

104; new as, 116; New York Central, 93; Erie, 24% (94%; preferred, 42.
Tallow 47s(948c.
Refined petroleum, 9%d.
PARIS, Dec. 24.—Rentes, 61f 62%b.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Yarm and fabrics at Man
thester steady. Chester steady.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 84s. Lard, 63s 6d. Cheese, 68s 6d.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 24.—Business very quiet in all departments of trade. Cotton goods quiet at unchanged prices. Heavy standard sheetings in fair request. Dark fancy prints selling at irregular prices. Chintz prints doing well. Worsted coatings in good demand. The Daily Bulletin says: "Indian Orchard cotton goods will soon be transfarred to White, Payson & Co." Foreign goods very quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—WHAT—The market closes very quiet, easier, and irregular. The better grades of apring are comparatively firm. Winter is steady and quiet. Millers are buying cautiously. The sales are 40,000, bu, at \$1.11@1.11% for No. 2 Chicago spring afoat; Northwest at \$1.13%; and \$1.14@\$1.14% for No. 2 Milwaukee early in store, and \$1.14 afoat; \$1.30 forred Western; \$1.35 for white Indians; \$1.37 for white Michigan.

BARLEY—Is in limited demand and is heavy. Sales of 1,500 bu two-rowed State at \$1.30.

BARLEY-MALT—15 steady and quiet. Bales of 1,500 bu two-rowed State at \$1.00 cash.

OAYS—Are better, and in fair demand for the trade. The sales are 60,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 68@68% on track, and 69% affoat; white at 700-670%; the inside price on track; Western mixed at 70; white at 70,470; State mixed, 68@60e on track, and 69%@70; State mixed, 69%@70; State mixe

low at 88c; do white at 87%@89c; Jersey yellow at 88c @87c.

Pork—The market was still quiet on spot for March; 500 brls sold at \$20,25; January quoted at \$20,00, as was also February. New mess, on spot, \$20,50; old mess, \$19,50cal9,75.

Land—Was decidedly lower, with fair trade at the decline; 150 tos prime Western, on spot, \$20,50; old at 13%c. For future, sales 2,000 tos January at 13%c #13%c, closing at the lower figure; 500 tes February at 13%c; 500 tes do at 13 9-16c; 1,000 tes for March at 13 11-16c.

WHISK—Is in moderate request, and values are easier. Sales of 250 brls at \$1.02%.

Finionts—Rates are without particular change, but business is neglected. To Liverpool by sail, 200 bales cotton at ½d per b. The nominal rate for grain is 9d, and by steam 10%@11d. To London by sail, 8,000 but do at 9%d; 1,000 brls flour at 2s 9d. To Giasgow by steam, 100 tons provisions at 55s per ton. steam, 100 tons provisions at 55s per ton.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Whest dull and unchanged; red, \$1.08@1.10. Corn dull and unchanged; 69@70c. Oats fair and firm at 59@60c. Rye unchanged at \$1.10. Barley steady and in moderate demand.

Olls—Unchanged

OILS—Unchanged.
EGGS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Steady and in moderate demand. erate demand.

PROYSHONS—Pork, fair and firm at \$19.00; sales at \$19.50. March. Lard dull; steam, 12% e bid; 13c asked; kettis, 14c. Bulk meats—Quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet; shoulders. 6% 136%.

WHERY—Active but lower; 95c.

TOLEDO, Doc. 24.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Sleady and in moderate demand, Grann—Wheat—steady and in moderate demand; amber Michigan, cash and December, \$1.10%; January, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.12; No. 2 do, \$1.10. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, 70%c; seller June, 76c; low mixed, 70%c; seller June 76c; low mixed, 70%c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 56c; Michigan, 66%c; white, 58%c.
CLOVER SEED—\$3.65; mammoth, \$6.00.
DESSEED HOGS—\$7.7568,25.

CLOVER SEED—35.68; manmoth, \$6.00.

DRESSED HOGG—\$7.75@8.25,

RECEIFFS—Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn,
25,000 bu; cats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 2,000, bu; corn,
14,000 bu; cats, 8,000 bu.

BUFFALO,

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BUFFALO,

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BUFFALO,

CHAIN—Wheat in better demand; Wiscousin spring, by sample, \$1.04. Barley in
better request. Corn dull; new, 50c on track. Oats
57c from wagons.

CLEVELAND.

hanged.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 2,100 bu; cats

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—Flous—Quiet and entire Milwauker, Dec. 24.—Flours—Quiet and entirely nominal.

Grain—Whest—No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c; No. 2 do, 89c; January, 89%c; February, 90%c. Oats quiet and less firm; No. 2, 51%c in store. Corn lower and in moderate demand; No. 2 in store, 65c. Rive quiet and steady; No. 1, in store, 98c. Barley lower and very weak; No. 2 in store, \$1.29; No. 3in store, \$1.13. Provisions—Unsettled. Mess pork nominal at \$18.5. Gib.75; February, \$18.87Gil.900; prime mess, \$16.00; extra prime, \$13.25. Sweet-pickled hams, 10%Gil.1%c, cacerding to size and quality. Dry-salted shoulders, 6%c, loose; boxed middles, 9%Gil.9%c. Prime kettle liard held at 14%c; steam, 13c.

Hogs—Live in moderate demand at \$3.25%Gb. 26%c. Gressed steady and in fair demand at \$3.00 all round. Reckipps—Flour, 3,000 bris; oats, 500 bu; wheat, Skippments—Flour, 2,000 bris; oats, 300 bu; wheat,

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

New Oblicans, Dec. 24.—Floure—Low grades scarce and in demand; high grades scarce and dull; double, \$5.12%; treble, \$5.25@5.75c; choice, \$6.00@6.50.

GRAIN-Corn gulet : mixed, 90c; yellow, 94c; white, 50. Oats lower; 72 %c.
BRAN—Unchanged.
HAY—Dull; prime, \$25,00.
PROVISIONS—Pock nominal at \$19,50. Dry salt mests carre and firm; 7 %c? %c. 10 %c. Bacon nd lard unchanged.
SUGAR—Firm at yesterday's prices.
Molasses—Firm; prime to strictly prime, 57@62c.
WHISEY—Ordinary Western, \$1,02.

WHISEY-Ordinary Western, \$1.02.
COFFEE-Unchanged.
COFFEE-Unchanged.
PHTTSBURG.
PHTTSBURG.
PHTTSBURG.
PHTTSBURG.
PHTTSBURG.
PHTSBURG.
PETROLEUM-Crude firm at 90@92%c; refined, 11%.
Philadelphia delivery.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PULLABELPHIA.
PLUCKED TO THE PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—FLOUE—Dull; superfine, FRILADELIFIA, S. 15.76 d. 40. GRAIN—Wheat steady; red, \$1.20@1.23; amber, \$1.35; white, \$1.30@1.40. Rye dull at \$1.00. Corn dull; yellow, \$0a,85c; mixed western, \$3@86c. Cats quiet and steady; white, 65.408c; mixed, 63%@65c. Pnovisions—Nominally unchanged.

Pnovisions—Nominally unchanged, 11%c: erude. \$%c; Permoleum-Steady; refined, 11%c; erude, 8%c;

PETROLEUR—Steady; prime Western, 33@34c; choice Watsex—Dull at \$1.01.
BUTTER—Steady; prime Western, 33@34c; choice Western rolls, 30@32c; choice Western rolls, 30@32c; choice Baltimore.
Baltimore.
Baltimore.
Dac. 24.—Flour—Dull, heavy, at BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Flour-Dull, heavy, and unchanged.
Grann—Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western, 35c. Oats duil and unchanged.
Rye duil and unchanged.
Provisions—Duil and entirely nominal. Bulkmeats
—Shoulders, 6½,@7c; clear rib sides, 9½,@10c. Bacon
Change of the clear rib sides, 9½,@10c. Bacon

-Shoulders, \$\frac{1}{2}\left(\text{if}(\text{if})) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\text{if}(\text{if})) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\text{if}(\text{if})) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\text{if}) \\ \frac{1}\left(\text{if}) \\ \frac{1}\left(\text{if}) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\text

ong.
Whisky—Steady at 98c.
Provisions—Entirely nominal; the only sale of any
ticle of hog product was a small lot of lard at 13c February.

LATEST—At the Brokers' Board this evening, March pork was offered at \$19.50,—\$19.00 bid. Packed bacon—clear sides, \$11.00, and clear rib, \$11.50; no bids.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet; super, \$3.75; catrs, \$4.00; catrs family, \$3.26; A. No. 1, \$6.25; fancy, \$0.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red, \$1.00; amber, \$1.05; white, \$1.10. Corn firmer; white, 70c; mixed, 68c.

white, \$1.10. Corn firmer; white, 70c; mixed, 68 Oats quiet; mixed white, 60@63c. Bye firm at \$1.15. PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at \$20.00. Bacon firmer

A BEAR HUNT.

A BEAR HUNT.

In Which a New Yorker and Detroiter Took a Hand—Now the Old Thing Worked.

From the Laner (Mich.) Democrat.

On last Saturday afternoon two men named James Marshall and John Ebbitts, the former a drummer for a New York house and the latter a resident of Detroit, started from North Branch on a bear-huntime expedition. Proceeding 6 miles east, and from thence 5 miles north, they came upon bear tracks of unusual size. They had with them a gun each of approved patterns, an uncommonly large buildog, who was never known to turn back at anything and of a savage species, and a Siberian bloodhound, who weighed not less than 250 pounds. The dogs were the first to scent the game, and with tail and bristles erect they eagerly started on the warpath, Marshall and Ebbitts following in the rear as fast as possible. About 5 miles further on they unexpectedly came upon the bear, who was quietly slumbering in a cavity made by the upheaval of an immense beech tree. The dogs gave a growl and a bark as they discovered the monster, and without another sign sprang with ferocity on the bear before he had time to fairly recover his consciousness. He was not long in doing it, however, for he immediately rose to a standing position, gave a fierce growl, elevated the corners of his lips, disclosing as ugly a set of molars as ever adorned a Michigan bear, faced the dogs, and raising his right paw he hit the buildog in the ribs, knocking him about 20 feet and landing him on the top of a pine stump 3 feet in height. In the meantime the bloodhound had not been idle. The bear had no sooner dealt his companion a blow than he seized him to whirl around with such force as to break

had not been idle. The bear had no sconer dealt his companion a blow than he seized him by the flank with a ferceity which caused him to whirl around with such force as to break loose. Then bear and bloodhound met face to face. The bear elevated himself on his hind legs and opened his mouth prepared for an embrace. The bloodhound did not decline the proffered hug, and quick as a flash of lightning sprang at the bear, seized him by the throat, and the battle was begun in deadly earnest. The bear was overthrown by the sudden onset made by the bloodhound and fell on his back, the bloodhound still clinging to his throat. Dog and bear were mixed up in such a manner that the hunters were afraid to fire for fear they would kill the dog, and, as the dog up to that moment seemed to have the beat of the fight, they determined to let the battle rage without interruption. The bear recovered himself in a second's time, and drew up his hind paws with the evident intention of disembowling his antagonist. But the dog saw the movement, jumped saide, and unfortunately loosened his hold. The bear quickly rose, maddened with pain, and, seeing the hunters, started for them with the dog at his heel. They emptied their guns into his care ass, but he didn't seem to mind that, and kent on hunters, started for them with the dog at his heel. They emptied their guns into his carcass, but he didn't seem to mind that, and kept on. He was so close that they did not have time to reload, and they turned and ran toward a large beech tree about 15 rods distant, the bear in close pursuit, and the dog close at the heels of the bear. Just as the latter had cleared the gap between himself and the hunters to within about 3 feet, the dog again seized him by the flank, and hing on with such force that the bear could not extricate himself. He again whirled the dog loose, and they met face to face, and came together with terrific fury. The hunters hastily loaded their pieces, walked up within 6 paces of the bear, took good aim, and fired just as the

Conn—Under large arrivals, and the extreme rates demanded for ocean freights, which checks business, prices are lower, with a good demand at the close. Old is firm at 940 in store. Sales are 90,000 bu Western mixed at 8668716 for new mixed afloat; Western white at 876882; do yellow at 878888; Southern yellow at 886,876.

PORK—The market was still quiet on spot for March; to 500 brls sold at \$20,25; January quoted at \$20,00, as was also February. New mess, on spot, \$20,50; old mess, \$13,506419,75.

Land—Was decidedly lower, with fair trade at the decline; 1500 tes prime Western, on spot, sold at 134,00. For future, sales 2,000 tes January at 1356,00. For future, sales 2,000 tes February at 1356,00. For future, sales 2,000 tes for March at 13 11-16c. Whisky—Is in moderate request, and values are easier. Sales of 250 brls at \$1,025.

First out the close of 250 brls at \$1,025.

First out the close of 250 brls at \$1,025.

First out the close of 250 brls at \$1,025.

First out the close old the close, old the close of the sale she tipmed the beam at 450 pounds. One of his paws and way steady, so great had been their excitement over the contest. Of course, they were not frightened any of the time; they deny that the score and indignation that the imputation deserves.

Women as Office-Holders. The people of Maine have been exercised for the past two years over a phase of the "female the past two years over a phase of the "female progress" question. Gov. Chamberlain, out of his sympathy for the friends of the cause, appointed some ladies to the office of Justice of the Peace. Some persons opened legal proceedings to prevent them from entering upon the duties of their positions. The case finally reached the Supreme Court of the State, which has rendered a decision adverse to the female aspirants. They are, however, not entirely barred from public life, as the Court holds that they may occupy any office created by the Legislature, but not such as are established by the State Constitution.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CHRISTMAS MATINES TO-DAY at 2 o'clo AIMEE AS LA BELLE HELENE. This Friday evening—Benefit of AIMEE (a Grand Gala Night)—LA PERICHOLE. Aimee in English Sungs and Nance.

Disco.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE at 2:30; Evening Performance at 8, Kelly & Leon's translation of Herve's Comic Oners.

LE PETIT FAUST! MARGUERITE..... THE ONLY LEON. KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS IN AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Three Great Performances this (Christmas) Day: 10:30 a. m., "THE DRUNKARD." 2:30 p. m., "PEEP O'DAY." 8:00 p. m., "THE VICTIM."

GRAND EXPOSITION-The Museum, with its World HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS! fundreds turned away unable to obtain even standing MAD. RENTZ'S

FEMALE MINSTRELS!
And MILLIE DE LA COUR'S PARISIAN CAN-CAN DANCERS, clared by an enthusiastic audience to be the greatest cess ever known in Chicago. The splendid Variety many, composed entirely of SPECIA ETY ARTISTS, composed entirely of SPECIA ETY ARTISTS, and altines to clay at 2 °clock—A Graad Holiday Pro-latines to clay at 2 °clock—A Graad Holiday Pro-

McVICKER'S THEATRE. MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH IN TWO PIECES, THE STRANGER & KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

J. H. McVICKER as PETER and GRUMIO. EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHELIEU. Saturday—The above performances repeated. Next week—RICHARD III. and BRUTUS.

Thursday, Dec. 24, last night of THE VETERAN Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday Matinee and light, the Great Christmas Bill—Comedy and Burlesque. De famous Comedy in three acts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY. To conclude with the Screaming Burlesque on the Fifth Act of RICHARD III. Richard III, Wm. H. Crane; Richmond, James O'Neil; Henry VI., George Ryer. Other characters by the Company.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK.

CHRISTMAS GRAND GALA DAY, commencing at 9° clock a. m. Grand Exhibition Christmas Night by Messrs. BLUHM, PRATT, CROCKER, COOK, and BLANCHARD, on which occasion Mr. Bluhm will appear in his great specialty, "The Novice," in which he has no rival, being the only man who turns a summers unit on skates. The Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. P. S.—This may be the last opportunity of seeing those accomplished Chicago favorites, Messrs. Pratt and Crocker. Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket—Lady, \$2: geut, \$4; lady and gent, \$5.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have bought to day, from Jos Hanauer, Jr., his latest written play, in four acts, entitled "A True Frenchman, or A Worthy Slave," an hereby declare by winess that, should I fail to meet the payment, play is still his own. Paid 23,000.

Signed by the author, JOSEPH HANAUER, Jr., Agreed, E. C. KENYON.

SUNDAY LECTURE. HON. J. J. LALOR 'The Workingman's Share in Civilization." Grand Opera House, Sunday, Dec. 27, 3 p. m.

WINTER RESORTS. How to Escape the Winter. NASSAU, the Madelra of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location. JANAICA, with its Blue Mountains, affording every

cnoice of temperaturs for a residence. Affording every GO TO CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature. If The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For part culars apply to ars apply to
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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,

County of Pracidence, as

James Tillinghast, Assimistrator, vs. Job Andrews &

Menths, as a series of the Court, by decree

formerly of Providence, who died in the year 1821.

Whereas, our said Supreme Court, by decree

in said cause on the 5th/day of October, A. D. 187, and

given by his will, upon the death of his wider, the

children of his sister, Alice Smith, to be interested

the descendants of the seven brothers and directed the distribution of the same among such of the

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should, on or before the list day of March, A. D. Br.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming on the

minister-st., in said City of Providences of said THUMA

AD NEEWS, as aforesaid, to come in one before among the said of the said and their claims before me, at my office, at No. 1

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OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill. (
The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company," for the election of eleva Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier. ST. NICHOLAS

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OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships

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BYPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Stinday Septed. . Monday excepted. . Monday excepted. it is sunday excepted. . . . § Daily.

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Recent Exposures in New and Beston.

The Pitiful Juggleries Perp

" Dark-Circle " Tomfooleries Per in Broad Gaslight.

EXPOSURES IN NEW YORK

TRICKERY AND FRAUD.
To the Editor of the New York Herald: The writer of this, in accordance w pressed desire that some fair and hon pressed desire that some fair and hone gation should be had in connection with question of so-called Spiritualism, made ments to visit the most prominent me the city. I have had no difficulty whate paining interviews, both with the mediu spirits themselves, on the prompt pays stipulated amount. Without my pur should have fared poorly, since the s evidently determined to take the best of those through whom they act, and have

in his pocket. I went to Dr. Mansfield's residence, avenue, and was ushered into the room sittings are held. Pretty soon a man, advanced in life, appeared and said: Would you like a sitting, sir?"

"I should, if it is convenient." "I should, if it is convenient."
"Then, sir, take your seat there, we write your questions," pointing to a chastistely opposite himself at the table.

I wanted to write my questions on my own, but this it seems was against

I must write on his paper, which, to prise, and, I need not add, disappoint very thin that I could see through had been folded three times. It see that the spirits were taking an unfair a of me and saving themselves the ti reading an honest sentence on honest compelling me to write on a sort of which gave the operator ample oppor discovering every word. However, I once that if I seriously objected the would end, and so let the Doctor have way. The trick is too transparent to posure. You are not allowed to ask question on paper other than that which on the table, and through that pape brought some of it home with me, I car

on the table, and through tas paper brought some of it home with me, I can read what is written after it has been times folded over. I asked myself, W thin paper if I am dealing with angels with a humbug?

I felt that it was unfair to give him an advantage over me, and so fixed a course I would pursue. I took the papers I took took I took

invariably covers the paper with his hands, and, without your knowing it, c the slip, provided that he cannot get at tion in any other way. This I afterw him do more than once, and in my h nonneed him a charlatan and a cheat.

THE TRICK AT A GLANCE.

He laid my paper down on the table a to iron it out flat with his fingers, press down, which at once renders the writing but even then it was impossible to see My pencil marks were too light. After minutes of manipulaption, during which are constant of the provided the paper, the better to get at

minutes of manipulaption, during which unrolled the paper, the better to get at too, he said:

"I get no influence whatever, si seems to be no spirit here. It is stralt is impossible to get an answer"

He then said, "Is your mother living; sir," I replied. mr. I replied.

"Then I will tell you her name, or, ra will tell it through me."

With that he made several dots on the while I had gone off in a reverie of dissection of the ment and chagrin at what I believe to be of base trickery, by means of which he out false communications from heaven.

hour.

He said, as though musing, "Seven, a wonder what that means? Were the letters in your mother's rame?"

I looked at him blankly and must have though my mind and heart were far a the last scenes in that mother's life, where impressive. He caught at that a socidental clew at once. How many sames are there, do you suppose, names, with just seven letters? Then tioned "T. T. Why, that must be the ter, is it?"

er, is it?"
"Well," I said, "go on."
Then he deliberately wrote backward
Harriet, and triumphantly pronounce
name of my mother. Her real name w
At that moment I awoke from the rew
which I had fallen, and was keenly all
'lie water of oversized fraud to wh which I had fallen, and was keenly all vile system of organized fraud to wh subject, and determined to give him his I wrote in a full round hand, on the land handed me, this question DEAR MOTHER: Shall I buy those stocks you to purchase a year ago?

After pressing the paper with his fin reading the question,—I had already through the folds before I handed it to said the prosent research.

said, innocently enough:

"In order to make sure that I do not the paper, sir. I will use some gum a

it together."
th that he daubed the paper with i Soon after he wrote, in a hu

Having talked it over with your father, on conclusion is that you will do well to do mother,

I need only reiterate that my mothe was Mary; that she could not have we to buy stocks a year ago, because she dead now some ten years, and I never be thought of buying any stocks in my left answer was a thoroughgoing fraud frought to end.

If it is said II had no business to as question, the answer is plain. My on was to get at the truth. If my mother there she could have given me the stron able test by simply saying, through the "William. I have been dead ten years, know it." That would have satisfied was what I actually longed to get we lever aleight of hand was going on.

ASTONISHING REVELATION.

ASTONISHING REVELATION.

I next asked this question:
DEAR FATHER: Can you tell me what is
the my dear son, George?

This time I walked round the room le
the rightness and

the pictures, and, turning suddenly, act with my own eves the paper unrolled be white he read the sentence, and then up again. With perfect nonchalance, I continued my waik, and at last, a writing the answer, sat down in the c to him. He said nothing about the current this time, and I suspected that I and iddn't trouble him after he had question. The answer was as follows:

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN at all only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay. Onice house, 2 s. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 2 to 1 INSTRUCTION. SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART. A School for the education of Teachers and Artists of Open on the lat of January, 1875. Principal NEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information at mode stores, and by mail upon application to Actuary, to Clinical.

As to that, my son, I am at a loss to say the cause of his aliment is. I have watch and your anxiety as well, but we are not a any local disease about the boy. It would force need bracing, and we should netiam—that to arrive an any local measurements. netism—that is, animal magnetism—rather to I do not think you need have any fears for

When I say that I have never had anghter I have said enough to expose ery of a man who for dollars pretend knowledge of higher spheres.

My last question was as follows, an accument of this comedy was very rich ball Morres: Have you seen my wife

Line of Steamships OTICE. route has always been adopted by did see and headlands. ork for LIVERPOUL and QUENO over SATURDAY. ern Steamship Line. to Bristol (England) direct.
smper, Tuesday, Dec. 22. Grad
Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20. 120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Des.

NAVIGATION.

SEO. McDONALD, Agent. AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS THWESTERN RAILROAD

Leave. Arrive.

& GREAT WESTERN RAILROA Leave. | Arrive. 8:3) s. m. 8:05 p. m.

AUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Prairie du ha, Green 5:00 p. m. "U :00 a. m." 9:30 a. m. 4:00p. m † 9:45 p.m. ‡ 7:15 a.m. CENTRAL RAILROAD. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Rebs.

Leave. | Arrive. | 8.40 a. m. | 8.45 p. m. | 1.20 a. m. | 1.2

| Leave. | Arrive.

7:30 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Pas (200 p. m. 17:15 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 17:15 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 17:15 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:

NKAKEE LINE. Leave. | Arrive. 9:05 a. m. 8:25 p. m. (daily)..... 7:25 p. m. 7:15 a. m.

tion, he said:
"I get no influence whatever, sir. There
seems to be no spirit here. It is strange, but
It is impossible to get an answer."
He then said, "Is your mother living?" "No, rir," I replied.
"Then I will tell you her name, or, rather, she innati & St. Louis Railway depot, cor-coll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 131 d depot. will tell it through me."
With that he made several dots on the paper, while I had gone off in a reverse of dissappointment and chagrin at what I believe to be a piece of tase trickery, by means of which he peddless the several processor of the several processor from the peace of the several processor that the several * 8:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m.

ille & Cincin-7:30 p. m. 7:40 s. m. & New York 8:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. * New York 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. ORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave. Arrive. 8:05 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 7:05 p. m. 8:35 a. m.

Atchison Ex *10:15 a. m. * 3:30 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:30 a. m. * 10:20 p. m. * 6:15 a. m. LEGAL. REME COURT. Administrator, vs. Job Andrews & in equity, No. 1, 188.

Ind next of kin of Thomas Andrews, bece, who died in the year 1822:

A Supreme Court, by decree entershinds of October, A. D. 1874, October and the year of year of the year of y

heir claims before the the series is to all persons claiming to be series or distributees of said THOMAS easied, to come in on or make good me, at my office, at No. 11 West-Dity of Providence.

SAMUES. PECKHAM,
Master in Chancery in said cause.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, conmercy Washington and Frankin,
chartered by the State of Illinic for the express purpose by
treatment in all case of private disonses. It is well knows
for the million, free, or is
soon for over 30 years—age and experiA book for the million, free, or is
so on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love,
ng the most delicate attention; call or
dential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Dr. Kean, CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

STRUCTION. OF VOCAL ART. through the folds before I handed it to him,—he said innocently enough:

"In order to make sure that I do not unfold the paper, sir. I will use some gum arabic and stick it together."

With that he daubed the paper with mucilage. Son after he wrote, in a hurried manner, this nawer:

Having talked it over with your father, our conjoint contains is that you will do well to do so. Your mather,

I need only reiterate that my mother's name was Mary; that she could not have wanted me to buy stocks a year ago, because she has been dead now some ten years, and I never bought or thought of buying any stocks in my life. That hawer was a thoroughgoing fraud from beginning to end.

If it is said I had no business to ask such a question, the answer is plain. My only motive was to get at the truth. If my mother had been

If it is said 'I had no business to ask such a question, the answer is plain. My only motive has to get at the truth. If my mother had been here she could have given me the strongest possible test by simply saying, through the medium, "William, I have been dead ten years, and you mow it." That would have satisfied me; that was that I actually longed to get while this dever sleight of hand was going on.

ASTONISHING REVELATION.

Lext asked this question:

DEAD FATHER: Can you tell me what is the matter was my dear son, George?

WILLIAM.

This time I walked round the room looking at the pictures, and, turning suddenly, actually saw

and time I walked round the room looking at the pictures, and, turning suddenly, actually saw sith my own eves the paper unrolled before him, white he read the sentence, and then folded it years. With perfect nonchalance, however, continued my walk, and at last, as he was ming the answer, sat down in the cnair close him. He said nothing about the magnetic current this time, and I snapected that this current didn't trouble him after he had read the question. The answer was as follows:

As to has, my son, I am at a loss to say what I think

tastion. The answer was as follows:

a to that, my son, I am at a loss to say what I think
to make of his allment is. I have watched the lad,
the sound four anxiety as well, but we are not able to detect
tay local disease about the boy. It would seem his
does need bracing, and we should advise magmean—that is, animal magnetism—rather than drugs.
I do not think you need have any fears for the dear
Your FATHER.

When I say that I have never had son or enginer I have said enough to expose the trickty of a man who for dollars pretends to sell abwiedge of higher spheres.

My last question was as follows, and as a desoutheast of this comedy was very rich:

All Hotare: Have you seen my wife Maggie in

your sphere? Is she happy? And our little Willie?
WILLIAM. The answer came at once.

"SPIRITUAL" FRAUDS.

Recent Exposures in New York

The Pitiful Juggleries Perpetrated

ricks that Do Not Even Rise to the Dignity

1 Successful Seance Without the Aid of "Spirits."

in Broad Gaslight

EXPOSURES IN NEW YORK.

The writer of this, in accordance with an ex-

TRICKERY AND FRAUD.

h his pocket.

advanced in life, appeared and said:

"Would you like a sitting, sir?" "I should, if it is convenient."

"Then, sir, take your seat there, while you

wite your questions," pointing to a chair imme-diately opposite himself at the table.

I wanted to write my questions on paper of my own, but this it seems was against the rules.

I must write on his paper, which, to my sur-prise, and, I need not add, disappointment, was

so very thin that I could see through it after i

had been folded three times. It seemed to me

that the spirits were taking an unfair advantage

of me and saving themselves the trouble of reading an honest sentence on honest paper by

compelling me to write on a sort of tissue

which gave the operator ample opportunity of

iscovering every word. However, I saw a

once that if I seriously objected the seance

would end, and so let the Doctor have his own

on the table, and through that paper, for

had what is written after it has been severa

tnes folded over. I asked myself, Why such thin paper if I am dealing with angels and not

out false communications from heaven at \$5 per

He mid, as though musing, " Seven, seven. I

He said, as though musing, "Seven, seven. I wender what that means? Were there seven letters in your mother's name?" Tooked at him blankly and must have nodded, fough my mind and heart were far away with the last scenes in that mother's life, which were very impressive. He caught at that slight and exidental clew at once. How many proper names are there, do you suppose, feminine names, with just seven letters? Then he mentioned "T. T. Why, that must be the last letter, is it?"

of Clever Prestidigitation.

by Noted "Mediums."

and Beston.

The answer came at once.

Darling, Darling: Mother Harriet says: Maggis, answer for yourself. Yes, I will with pleasure. Yes, darling, I am, inexpressibly so. Oh, could you see my house! Do not be alarmed about dear Willie. He will recuperate after awhile, we think, if his physique is not overtaxed. Darling, I have much to say to you, but not able to say it now. I consider the advice given you by your parents—about buying those stocks—worthy of heeding. Your own Maggiz.

You should have seen the look of blank amazement when I took this precious document down and showed it to my wife, who, so far from being in heaven, is vigorous and healthy, and will, and showed it to my wife, who, so far from being in beaven, is vigorous and healthy, and will, I hope, recover from the shock caused by the announcement of her demise. She threatens direful vengeance on that spirit which dares to assume her name and pass herself off in the higher sphere as my wife, and I suspect that when the two meet in the upper land some pretty stormy expletives will be used, for Maggie vows that, no matter where she finds her, she will give the impostor a piece of her mind. As to our "dear Willie," of course that boy is a myth. My logic is simple—since I have never had a child that child could not be named Willie.

I braced myself for another effort, and made "Dark-Circle" Tomfooleries Performed an engagement with Mr. Foster, who is the second of the trio of noted Spiritualists in this city. On my way down to Foster's stop I stop-ped in at Hartz's. "Mr. Hartz, can you tell me how Mr. Foster reads questions on slips of paper carefully rolled

reads questions on silps of paper carefully rolled up."

"No, sir, but I may possibly be able to show you how I do it myseif."

"Ah, indeed! can you do it?"

"I don't know that I can do exactly what he does; but to read what you write on a slip of paper, and, as you suppose, carefully fold up, is a most transparent trick. Mr. Foster has been doing it for something like iwenty vears, and doing it day and evening for that full length of time. You will not expect me to be as expert as he; but I will show you with pleasure what can be done in that direction."

Then, to my surprise, he did, before my very eyes, the identical things which I had seen Foster do a great many times, and which were adduced as incontrovertible evidence of intercourse with another world. It is not necessary to say at this juncture exactly what that was, for if I should tell you what Hartz did I should render a description of my interview with Foster entirely unnecessary. The two seances were so nearly identical in all their salient points that to speak of one in to describe the other. resed desire that some fair and honest investigation should be had in connection with the vexed resettion of so-called Spiritualism, made arrangements to visit the most prominent mediums of secity. I have had no difficulty whatever in observer interviews both with the medium of sining interviews, both with the medium and the pints themselves, on the prompt payment of the

impulsted amount. Without my purse I fear I hould have fared poorly, since the spirits are redently determined to take the best of care of those through whom they act, and have very few crumbs of comfort for any man who has no cash A SEANCE WITH MANSFIELD.

I went to Dr. Mansfield's residence, on Sixth reque, and was ushered into the room where the strings are held. Pretty soon a man, evidently

unnecessary. The two seances were so nearly identical in all their salient points that to speak of one is to describe the other.

"Can I be taught to do that, Mr. Hartz?"

"Most assuredly," be answered.

"And will you teach me?"

"Certainly, I will."
In half an hour I was able to conjure up spir In half an hour I was able to conjure up spirits from the vasty deep after the most approved fashion, and several times since I have held seances at the houses of my friends, and caused them to open their eyes in blank wonder at the way in which I established a sort of postal arrangement between this world and the next. I can perform the trick with great acceptance, and stand ready to make any number of engagements at the regular rates, of course, and to do every-thing which Foster did for me that day.

A DOUBTING FRIEND. Still unsatisfied, however, I made a journey down to Andrew Jackson Davis' bookstore, on Fourth street, to ascertain his general estimate of mediums. At first he was very reticent, but in a little while I gleaned enough to make me feel that he had as little confidence in the \$5-an-hour way. The trick is too transparent to need exposure. You are not allowed to ask a single question on paper other than that which he has

system as I had.

"Mr. Davis, are there any trustworthy me-liums in the city? I want to look this matter of Spiritualism in the face, and have come for There are a great many mediums in the city,

Yes. I am aware of that; but are there any to whom you would go for trustworthy revela-tions?"

"I have no need to go, sir. I have done with

times folded over. I asked myself, why such time paper if I am dealing with angels and not with a humbug?

I felt that it was unfair to give him so great an advantage over me, and so fixed upon the course I would pursue. I took the paper from his hands, and with a very sharp-pointed pencil write a question, but instead of pressing the pencil on the paper, as is usual, I held it so lightly, so very lightly, that though the sentence was perfectly legible, that is, could be read if it was directly before you, it could not be traced on the other side or read at all after the paper was folded over. This I gave to him. He requested me to take a seat on the other side of the room, giving as a reason that the magnetic current would be disturbed by a closer proximity. I think I succeeded in completely throwing him of his guard by talking about indifferent topics and pretending to examine the curiosities. At any rate, deception is easy on his park; since he invariably covers the paper with his arm and lands, and, without your knowing it, can unroll the slip, provided that he cannot get at the question in any other way. This I afterwards saw him do more than once, and in my heart pronunced him a charlatan and a cheat.

He laid my rapar down on the table and began n them whatever." n them whatever."

I saw that I was dealing with an honest man. who had his own opinions of the craft, but did not propose to be surprised with a declaration. "True. sir, you do not need such things; but I am in the primary school and need to be led and taught. Can you recommend me to any one who will certainly not deceive me?"
"I have the cards of a great many mediums,

sir, and they are at your disposal."
"Can you wouch for any one of them?"
"I dislike to vouch for any one in these days.
Your better plan is to take the matter into

your own hands."
"Pray, sir, allow me to ask one more question. Do you regard Mansfield, and Foster, and Slade as honest men?"
"Really, sir, I cannot answer the question

positively, and so ought not to answer it at all.
I am out of the way of mediums and know nothing about them."
Here was a strange state of affairs indeed. At Here was a strange state of affairs indeed. At the headquarters of Spiritualism in the city of New York the gentieman who had probably had more experience in the subject than any living man, keeping a bookstore whose ample shelves were filled with Spiritual literature, refused to youch for a single medium, which means that the honest men who are Spiritualists have no confidence whatever in the most prominent exponents of their own theory. This indicated a bad state of affairs, and I was left to find my way with my own eves, and with a very distinct bounced him a charlstan and a cheat.

THE TRICK AT A GLANCE.

He laid my paper down on the table and began to iron it out flat with his fingers, pressing them down, which at once renders the writing legible, but even then it was impossible to see through. My pencil marks were too light. After several minutes of manipulaption, during which he partly unrolled the paper, the better to get at my question has said. way with my own eyes, and with a very distinct n sounding in my ears lest I should be

A SEANCE WITH FOSTER. With this, I rang Foster's door-bell. A servant came and ushered me into the back parlor. Af-ter a while Mr. Foster appeared and beckoned to me and my friend to come into the back room. He began by a short discourse on religion, say ing that his object in this work was simply to do good to the world. He then tore off from some long strips of paper small pieces, on which we were to write our questions.

My theory of the whole thing was and is, that if he can be a small strip to the contract of the whole thing was and is.

My theory of the whole thing was and is, that if he can get at the question to see it, he can answer it, and, if he fails in the first, he invariably fails in the last. In our interview, we asked the ordinary questions of those who were gone. He answered all in a general sort of way, but did not give a single fact which could not be easily gleaved from a knowledge of the question. If we asked in what year some one died, he compelled us, instead of getting his information direct from the person who professed to be present, to write down a quantity of dates. Five times rect from the person who professed to be present, to write down a quantity of dates. Five times out of six he missed it. Once in a while he would hit right. He thought to surprise us by holding the pencil lightly and calling on the spirit to move it, and the spirit did move it, so to speak. But I had not been to Hartz in vain; so I took the pencil, held it in the same position and found that the same spirit moved it for me in the self-same way. He insisted that, though I did the same thing as he, sull I did it mechanically, while he did it by spiritualistic forces, you know.

At the interview which I am specially describing we determined that one of us should call

"The why, that must be the last letter, is it?"

"Well," I said, "go on."

Then he deliberately wrote backward the word

Harriet, and triumphantly pronounced it the

name of my mother. Her real name was Mary.

At that moment I awoke from the reverie into

which I had fallen, and was keenly alive to the

vile system of organized fraud to which I was

subject, and determined to give him his fill.

I wrote in a full round hand, on this paper

which he had handed me, this question:

Dran Morthur: Shall I buy those stocks you wanted

not purchase a year ago?

After pressing the paper with his fingers and

rading the question,—I had already read it

through the folds before I handed it to him,—he

said, innocently enough:

"In order to make sure that I do not unfold." ing we determined that one of us should call only for those who are still living, while the only for those who are still living, while the other called only for fictitious characters. Our argument and excuse was this: Foster said, "I see a spirit here who is ready to communicate; a beautiful spirit, and from the celestial rather than the spiritual world." Now, then, that being the case, all that spirit had to say was, "Gentlement year," I decire here. the case, all that sprit had to say was, "Gentle-men, you can't deceive us; we see through you. Your motive is excusable, but your questions are all false," and we should have paid our \$2 and received the best test that could be given. As with Mansfield, I wanted to be scoided; I wanted to be upbraided; I wanted my father, who said he was present, to say through Foster. "My boy, your questions are unworthy," and if my father had really come through Foster, that is certainly what he would have said.

is certainly what he would have said.

One of the questions asked was:

Dear Wilkinson, where did you die, and of disease?

MR. FOSTER HAD A FIT.

He put his hands convulsively on his chest, and declared that he felt badly. He said the spirit was a very powerful one. At last he wrote,

I died in Boston, of lung disease.

Then he was asked, how long ago did you die?

By this time the suirit was in a quandary. Then he was asked, how long ago did you die? By this time the spirit was in a quandary. A quantity of figures were written down, and, after having missed it four or five times, my friend said "That will do," as Foster's pencil came down on, five years ago. So far from having died five years ago of lung disease Mr. Wilkinson is as thoroughly alive as most men to-day, and stands ready to give ocular and muscular evidence of his continuance on this mundane sphere to any man who doubts it.

The next question was:

Will James Watkins tell me something about himself?

will James watkins tell me something about himself?

The contortions came again, and the reply was in sepulchral tones, "He will write his name in blood on the back of the medium's hand."

And sure enough, after considerable rubbing of the part named, the initials J. W. came out. This did not startle either of us, because we had done that thing ourselves. A sharp thumb nail is the only tool necessary. Any one can do it. Run your nail over your hand and then rub it smoothly and you will do the trick as well as Foster. I need not say here that the aforementioned J. W. is still alive, and can make his own initials come out on the back of his own hand.

SLADE'S SEANCES.

SLADE'S SEANCES.
I have held two interviews with Slade. The and Slade said:
"Isn't that wonderful? That always scares

me. I am afraid of the spirits, though I have seen so much of them."

This, of course I did not believe a word of. When a man has heard raps twenty times a day for twenty years they are not apt to frighten him. Now let me describe what followed a little carefully. Behind me was a secretary. Slade put my hands on the table, so far forward that I was compelled to lean partly on it, and pressed my hands down with one of his, while with the other he held the mysterious slate. In a few moments the slate was knocked out of his hand and on the floor, in the direction of the secretary.

"Dear me; I can't hold it. The spirits are very strong this morning."

rery strong this morning."

He picked the slate up, but it was again tossed on the floor, this time a little nearer to the bookcase. With some deprecating remark he got possession of it, when with unusal violence it was tossed on the floor to the very edge of the bookease when suddenly turning my head by bookcase, when, suddenly turning my head by partially releasing my hands, I saw him push the slate under the bookcase and pull another just

slate under the bookcase and pull another just like it out.

NOW HE WAS BEADY FOR BUSINESS.

I had apparently examined the slate he had in his hand, which rendered further inspection unnecessary, whereas, in fact, I had not seen it until he pulled it out from beneath the bookcase. He put it in the middle of the table, when I heard a noise as of some one writing. Soon the knocks announced that the communication was complete, and the slate on being taken up contained a sentence written in a plain hand on some glittering generalities. I looked at the piece of slate pencil which had been used, and it was perfectly evident that it was impossible to write state pencit which had been used, and it was perfectly evident that it was impossible to write those words with that pencil.

"Sold again," I said to myself, "and this time at a very cheap rate." I looked at the man who was juggling me, and a more wary, watchful look I never saw on a human face.

I then asked for some materializations. He hung up a few curtains and was ready. The room

was darkened, and I waited for results. The room was darkened, and I waited for results.

"See, don't you see," he said excitedly, and pointing to the curtain, "Don't you see that star. It is floating all round. You must see it."

I looked, but no floating star was visible to my eye.

"How it frightens me," he resumed. "Oh, "How it frightens me," he resumed. "Oh, dear, there comes a face," and, sure enough, something that might have been mistaken for a face came up. There was nothing distinct. neither an outline or a feature, and it did not stay long enough to allow me a good look, Again it came, and this time I saw plainly that it had no perspective—it was perfectly flat, and altogether too much like that which a camera throws to persuade me that it was from the spirbrows to persuade me that it was from the spi throws to persuade me that it was from the spirit-iand. Then came a hand on the edge of the table, but it came and went so quickly that though I tried to grasp it it was gone. Had it been the hand of the Angel Gabriel I would have held on with all the muscle which 200 pounds avoirdupois affords. It was not like a hand, however, but was a feeble semblance which had the appearance of a flash. This is all I got. I was convinced of only one thing, that Slade can't do it as well as Heller, neither can be do it as well as Heller, neither can be do it as well as Hope to be able to do it in a few weeks. If Slade, and Foster, and Mansfield will meet me some evening at my rooms I will go through all their performances, one after the other, and not charge them \$5 apiece. If I can do it, and explain the means by which I do it, I may be excused, perhaps, for suspecting that they do it in the self-same way.

Slade can't get materializations out of his own house. I have tried to persuade him to come to my rooms at his own price; but his vital force is always low when I ask him. He will certainly come in a few days, but is never ready to fix the date. Now, allow me to say, in closing, that, while Law ready to dot, the date, there we had the date. it-iand. Then came a hand on the edge of the

date. Now, allow me to say, in closing, that while I am ready to admit frankly that there may while I am ready to admit transity that there may be a force or forces in some phases of modern Spiritualism which exhibit intelligence and startling phenomena,—indeed, I am bound to admit this if I take the word of gentlemen who are as honest as I am and as able to judge between the true and the false,—I do, in the most unhesitating way denounce these three men as arrange. ating way, denounce these three men as arrangelers and impostors. They have deceived me attempted to do so, by the performance of cks, sometimes cleverly done, and sometimes me so bunglingly that I have caught them in e act.

AN INQUIRER. the act. NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

EXPOSURES IN BOSTON. TOMFOOLERY OF DARK-CIRCLE MANIFEST. TIONS,

From the Boston Globe. A young man lives within 5 miles of the State House who has made a study of all the tricks and illusions of modern legerdemain, and is an accomplished performer therein. Some of his friends had become devout believers in Spirit-ualism, and he, feeling assured in his own mind that they were the victims of fraud, went to work to investigate and expose what had been to them the strongest evidence of spirit-presence After three visits to the seances of Mrs. Hardy in this city, he became convinced that he was master of the whole subject, at least so far a the dark-circle manifestations were concerned and could give a successful seance of his own

WITHOUT THE HELP OF SPIRITS, ecordingly he arranged for the sitting at hi own house, and it took place last evening. A company of seventeen persons, all specially

invited to see an expose of the dark circle manifestations, gathered at this house. When they had all come together, they were taken to a room in which chairs were arranged in the usual way for a circle. They took their places, the chairs being close together, making a ring about 10 or 12 feet in diameter. The amateur "medium" took a chair in the middle of the circle simply imposing the same conditions upon the company as are exacted by the professional The feet of one of the visitors were placed upo his to make sure that he did not move from his place, and he patted his hands together with a distinctly audible sound all the time to show that they were not occupied in producing the manifestations. The hands of the persons in the circle were clasped together in the usual way The light was then turned out, and, after the momentary pause usual in such cases, the rap were heard which announced the presence of

THE POWERS OF DARKNESS. The patting of hands continued without inter mission, and presently a fan was seized from one of the party, and fanned the faces of the sitters all around the circle. Hands were shaken and patted, knees were slapped, and faces touched by invisible beings. A watch was taken from one person and given to another on the opposite side of the circle. One man's cravat was taken off and given to another, and afterwards placed on the head of the owner. A music-box which had been placed in the hands of one per son, and the kev in that of another, was taken away and given to another in another part of the circle. The key was taken and the box wound up, and then it could be heard tinkling in the air all around the circle. A spark of light circled about in the air above the head of the performer, and all the other demonstrations usual in these circles were produced with all the effect of the genuine spiritual seance. Finally, there was a cessation for a moment; raps were heard, indicating that the performance was over for the time being, a light was struck, and our amateur "medium" was discovered in precisely the position he occupied when the gas was turned out, quietly clapping his hands, and the person who held his feet testified that he had not moved. After a little rest he took a new position, with a different person holding his feet, and substantially the same performance was repeated. All up, and then it could be heard tinkling in the tially the same performance was repeated. All the persons present, several of whom had been believers in Spiritualism, declared that the mani-

believers in Spiritualism, declared that the manifestations were every way as perfect and satisfactory as any that they had experienced.

STILL MORE WONDERFUL THINGS.

The young man then tried an experiment, with perfect success, which he said he had seen Mrs. Hardy try three times, but without success, because, as she claimed, the conditions were not right for a perfect working of the spirits. He was tied to his chair with a cord, both the lower and the upper part of his body, and had his wrists tied together with a handkerchief in such a way that one would suppose that he would be unable to do anything. His feet were secured, as usual, a glass of water placed on the floor as usual, a glass of water placed on the floor some feet from his chair, and the lights turned out. Instantly the clapping began, and similar demonstrations to those already described were kept up for a few minutes, and then a light struck, when the performer was revealed in the struck, when the performer was revealed in the same position as before, with the cords and handkerchief securely tied and the glass of water standing on his head. Yet another feat, more remarkable than this, followed. An ordinary padlock, which closed with a spring, was locked, and the key given into the keeping of a young lady. A cord was passed through the clasp, and tied together with one hard knot after another, until more than a foot of knots was produced. This was thrown upon the floor. Then a euchre pack of cards was taken, including all the suits from the ten to the ace, and enough thrown out to reduce the number to seven seen. the number of persons in the enough thrown out to reduce the number to seventeen, the number of persons in the circle. After due instructions had been given the circuit was formed in the usual way, with the medium in the customary position, clapping his hands. The lights were again turned out. The cards were taken from the box and a begind the new persons and person to his left. turned out. The cards were taken from the box and shuffled by one person and passed to his left-

me. I am afraid of the spirits, though I have seen so much of them."

This, of course I did not believe a word of. When a man has heard raps twenty times a day for twenty years they are not apt to frighten him. Now let me describe what followed a little earefully. Behind me was a secretary. Slade put my hands on the table, so far forward that I was compelled to lean partly on it, and pressed my hands down with one of his, while with the other he held the mysterious slate. In a few moments the slate was knocked out of his hand and on the floor, in the direction of the secretary.

"Dear me; I can't hold it. The spirits are very strong this morning."

hand neighbor, who shuffled them again, and so on around the circle. The person who began the shuffling then took the top card and passed the pack along, each person taking off the top card in like manner, thus using up the entire deck. Then the first person interrogated the medium as to the card which the said person held. "Is it a leart?" "Is it a diamond?" "Is it a spade?" "Is it a club?" At the mention of some of the suit distinct raps were heard, indicating that that was the one. "Is it the ten?" "Is it the Jack?" "Is it the Queen?" etc., was then asked, and when the right denomination was named the raps were repeated. So it went on around the entire circle, each person, who shuffled them again, and so on around the circle. The person who began the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card and passed the shuffling then took the top card which the said person held. "Is it a learn?" "Is it a club?" At the mention of some of the suit, distinct raps were heard, indicating the card which the said pa tion was named the raps were repeated. So it went on around the entire circle, each person, meantime, having the card in his or her pocket, and being warned to remember what it was, according to the information of the raps. This process being completed the light was struck. The "medium" was bound up and tied to his chair with the cord that had been fastened so securely upon the lock, his hands were tied together with a handkerchief, and he was securely blindfolded with another handkerchief, and the lock was clasped into the button-hole of a gentleman's coat. Moreover, every person, without exception, found that he held the card designated in the dark by the raps.

Now, of course, everybody was anxious to

Now, of course, everybody was anxious to know how it was done. It was as mystifying as anything accomplished in the dark by professional mediums. The young man volunteered to give the first manifestations with the gas burning. The circle was formed in the approved way, the raps were made with his knuckles on the chair without percentilly interrupting the clean ing. The circle was formed in the approved way, the raps were made with his knuckles on the chair without perceptibly interrupting the clapping, to indicate that the conditions were right. In an instant he slipped off his coat, and his arms were bare to the shoulder. While he kept clapping with one hand, sometimes on his face, he stretched out his other hand, seized a fan, and fanned the face all around. With one hand and then the other he clapped knees, shook hands, patted faces, did everything done before in the dark without any intercession of the clapping, any moving of feet, or audible movement of the body. The whole thing was as simple as "rolling off a log." The coat was put on, one arm at a time, while the other kept up the patting sound on the performer's cheek, and the raps were given telling that the show was over. A woman with loose sleeves, furnished with a bit of elastic, would not have to take off or put on any garment. The other and more puzzling tricks were not explained, but everybody betieved the assurance which they received that they were tricks, and nething more. The young man claims to have learned the art from his visits to Mrs. Hardy's circle, and to have obtained modulitable evidence that it was performed as he had shown. What the evidence was he stated, and it certainly seemed to be beyond question.

RAILROAD NEWS.

TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.

sent au agent to New Orleans and the Southwest to examine that end of the line, and see what might be done by the proper use of energy and capital. Mr. J. C. Clarke, the General Manager of the road, is now giving this matter his person al attention, and, after practical observation, in tends to take such action as the facts will war rant to increase the commercial and business re lations between Chicago and New Orleans. It is understood that Mr. Clarke will particularly inquire into the following points:

First—The grain trade, local and foreign.
Second—The Texas trade in bulk meats, and

other heavy commodities.

Third—The establishment of direct connec ion between the grain elevator and the steam-ship wharves, and the Jackson Road.

It is claimed that in handling grain, with proper It is claimed that in handling grain, with proper arrangements, shipments may be made by this route at a great saving to the producers in the cost of handling and transportation. By connecting the Jackson Road with the Mississippi River at the elevator, rail cargoes can be transferred in bulk to Liverpool steamers, and save to shippers at least three handlings, to which expense they are now subjected on the lake and canal routes to the East.

The investigation of increased facilities for the Texas trade is also a wise conclusion on the part of the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, and it is hoped that it will lead to more intimate and cordial relations between Chicago and the Southwest.

PERSONAL. Mr. William Vernon, Auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad, has resigned his position, and will retire on the 1st of January. Mr. Vernor has been connected with the Illinois' Central Railroad during the last twenty years, and retires now owing to old age, being over 80 years old. During the time he has been connected with the Illinois Central Railroad he has not only enjoyed the respect and confidence of the managers of the respect and connected of the managers of the road, but also the love of those who were working under him. He leaves the road with their best wishes, and the hope that he may enjoy life yet for many years to come. Col. L. B. Smith, who was lately appointed

Assistant Auditor, and who gained con distinction as an expert in such work while con-nected with the Springfield & Southeastern Railroad, will temporarily take charge of the office, but it is understood that at the next election he will be appointed as the permanent Auditor of the Company.

ITEMS. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Raitroad having completed its new line from Thornton to Twenty-eighth street, will run over it next Mon day. At Twenty-eighth street it will again run on the track of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & Si Louis, and will come into the city over that line as usual. The right of way from Twenty-eighth street into the city has not yet been secured, and therefore it is im possible to tell how the road will be located. The new portion of the road is known as the Chicago & Southern Railroad, which, however, is identical with the Chicago, Danville & Vin-

On and after Sunday the Atlantic and Pacific ex press trains of the Michigan Central Railroad heretofore running over the "Air Line" between Niles and Jackson, will be run over the Main Line between the same points.

A. D. Cotton, President of the South Pacific Railroad, and Col. Gray. Chief Engineer, and a party of ten other prominent gentlemen interested in that road, will arrive here to-day by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

A FORT WAYNE RAILROAD GRIEVANCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 24.—The Hon

oseph K. Edgerton will publish a lengthy com-

munication in to-morrow's Gazette respecting the recent action of the Council in delivering, at midnight, \$100,000 city bonds to the Treasure of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Rail road Company, despite the elaborate remonstrances filed by the above-mentioned gentleman. The communication recites the history of the railroad from its inception, and makes grave charges of fraud in its management, and claims that the bonds were voted on conditions which the Company have refused to carry out; that the road is not built within 5 miles of the city, and has not a shop, structure, foot of ground, or dollar of value of any kind in the city subject to taxation; that the interest in the bonds has been assigned by the Railroad Company to a been assigned by the Railroad Company to a party of contractors ostensibly represented by R. D. Barclay, clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who obtained on May 18, 1871, an extortionate and unjust contract for building the road from Winchester to Fort Wayne, a distance of 60 miles; that the said work cost Barclay and his associates less than \$1,000,000, although they received therefor \$1,800,000 gold interest first-mortgage bonds of the Company, which they sold for enough to pay for all their expenditures, and leave a profit of \$300,000 to \$500,000, besides which they had all the benefits of the unpaid stock subscriptions and ostensests of the Company when the contract was made, amounting to several hundred thousand dollarsmore; that the Directors of the Railroad Company illegally gave the Barclay ring \$1,200. made, amounting to several hundred thousand dollarsmore; that the Directors of the Railroad Company illegally gave the Barclay ring \$1,200.000 of the capital stock of the Company, a clear majority; that by means of such false stock the Barclay party unlawfully leased the road to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company in consideration of a guarantee by said Company of interest on the first mortgage-bonds, held by Barclay's associates; that the effect of said issue of \$1,200,000 of false stock is to render the bona fide stock, including that issued to the city for its bonds, totally worthless, and that the Company could not have recovered one dollar of the bonds in question in a suit at lay against the Company. Mr. Edgerton charges McCulloch, President of the Hamilton Bank, and Chairman of the Council Finance Committee with being, for reasons best known to himself, agent and advocate of a large claim against the city, of the legality of which grave doubts existed.

If Edgerton's charges prove correct, and he professes ability to prove them, one of the most startling chapters of secret railroad history ever brought to light will shortly be unearthed,

PATENT BUSINESS.

Dr. Allport's Account of Messrs. Thorp, Phillips, Etc.

His Statement as to How They Operated in St. Louis, Chicago, Etc.

Their Doings While Sojourning in Canada.

Indictment of the Two Most Prominent Individuals.

Col. Thorp in the County-Jail.

Among the indicments returned by the Grand Jury Thursday were two for conspiracy against H. D. Phillips and J. H. Thorp. The former is at present languishing in the Montreal Jan on a imilar charge, while the latter was arreste yesterday, and is at present confined in cell No. 11 of the County Jail. The facts in the following history of the doings of these men and their

accomplices during the past few years were pre-vided by Dr. W. W. Allport, of this city. In a recent issue of the London (Canada) Free Press, it is alleged, in a telegraphic dispatch that one Henry D. Phillips had been arrested in Montreal for his connection with one McKumon in swindling Mr. A. C. Sutherland, of the firm of Sutherland, Haidle & Fleming, out of \$24,000, given in notes for a "patent" of a coal-oil stove. It is alleged that this is the same Phillips who came to this city a httle less than two years ago with one "Col." James H. Thorp, a celebrated " patent-right man, " for the purpose of disposing of stock in a Brick Machine Com pany, and who succeeded in getting from one citizen in different ways something over \$80,000 n cash and available property.

This Mr. Phillips is said to hail from Trento N. J., and, from evidence now on file in the Court-House, leaves behind him anything but an enviable reputation for truth, honesty, and veracity.

PREVIOUS TO COMING TO CHICAGO Thorp, Phillips, their colleagues Wauless, Burrows, and others, were in St. Louis, where, nnder the pretense of starting manufactories for burglar-alarms, brick-machines, coal-oil stoves, etc., they succeeded in obtaining from some o the most respectable citizens of that place mosey, and property, and unpaid bills to the amount of about \$150,000. The first known of any of these parties in St. Louis was James H. Thorp, who made his appearance with A BURGLAR-ALARM which he represented as one of the greatest inventions of the age, and in very general use all over the East. He advertised in the papers for parties to open stores in any town or city in the

ventions of the age, and in very general use all over the East. He advertised in the papers for parties to open stores in any town or city in the United States for the sale "of a new article of hardware, of the sale of which the Government of the United States had granted him a monopoly. Profits 300 per cent." This article he would agree to supply at a mere nominal price and in unlimited numbers from the factory he was to establish there. By these pretences of starting a factory, and other devices, he succeeded in obtaining from people there from \$10,000 to \$12,000. No manufactory was ever started, he simply using this pretex as a "blind." During the time he was disposing of the alarm, he talked with everybody he met about

A WONDERFUL BRICK-MACHINE he had seen in the East for which a patent had been obtained by a Mr. Phillips, of New Jersey. He said he had repeatedly been to the brick-yard of Mr. Phillips during his absence, and had seen it work. He had also hired the best mechanics in New Haven and New York to go and inspect it. He urged that it made from 25,000 to 40,000 pressed brick per day, fully equal to the best Philladelphis pressed brick—that it not only did this, but it took fire clay, tempered it, and made aper fect fire-clay brick at the rate of 25,000 per day—that it was the only machine ever invented that

this, but it took fire clay, tempered it, and made a perfect fire-clay brick at the rate of 25,000 perday—that it was the only machine ever invented that would do this, and that if he could only obtain an interest me one State his fortune was made. To do this he was willing to part with his last dollar. Having got several persons considerably interested in this machine, he wrote and telegraphed Mr. Phillips to come on and show his model. Thorp then claimed he was desirous of obtaining an interest in one or two States, but, not having property sufficient to pay the price charged, it was necessary to have some one else to take hold with him, and he finally succeeded in getting C. W. Spalding, a man of means and influence, to join him, and they purchased the influence, to join him, and they purchased the right in State after State, till at last they had all the territory west of the Mississippi River, Thorp going through the form of giving notes and property for his half, and Spalding notes or and property for his half, and spanding notes or land for his half (the whole amounting to some \$34,000), not suspecting for a moment that all this time Thorp was really a partner of Phillips, and was sharing with him in the money received, rather than with Spalding in the purchase.

The territory west of the Mississippi having been disposed of, Phillips pretended to think it would not be as well to have several manufacturing companies, but that it would be better to CONSOLIDATE THE DIFFERENT INTERESTS in the United States into one company, so that the entire manufacturing interest could be under its control and thereby prevent competition. This

the entire manufacturing interest could be under its control and thereby prevent competition. This Thorp at first pretended to oppose, but finally consented and got spaiding to favor it, and a plan was put on foot to organize a joint stock company, with a pretended object of starting a large manufactory in St. Louis, where several hundred hands would be employed in building machines to supply the great demand which Phillips and Thorp felt sure would arise,—Phillips pretending he had large orders for machines in different parts of the East, its success being previously assured, as he had done the work of his yard in Trenton, N. J., for four years with a machine like the model. It may be stated here, however, that depositions in the suit now pending mour courts against H. D. Phillips for fraud show that no such machine as the patent represented by the nich machine as the patent represented by the

model was ever used in his yard.

In order to carry out this plan,
A CONTRACT WAS MADE
with Alexander Crozier & Co., of the Earle
Foundry, to build a machine, the model of which
was on exhibition at the Planters' House. Drawings were made, and work was commenced on
the patterns and castings, during which time a
charter was obtained from the State of Missouri
for a joint stock company, with a capital of
\$250,000. The Company was organized, and
Thorp was elected President. Thorp and Spatinig receiving stock for the territory they had
previously purchased, while Phillips and others
they had induced to subscribe held the remainder. In this way they succeeded in getting they had induced to subscribe held the remainder. In this way they succeeded in getting something over \$120,000 in stock taken, including that held by Thorp. Work on the machine progressed slowly, one obstacle after another being adroitly put in the way of finishing it. The real subscribers, not suspecting that Phillips. Thorp, and their confederates did not desire the completion of the machine, and that the idea of starting a large manufactory in St. Louis was merely a blind, the same as played in regard to starting the manufactory for burglar-alarms and coal-oil stoves—simply a ruse to secure the selling of the patent. Having got all the stock taken in St. Louis they could, they adroitly managed to get the stockholders and Directors into a quarrel with each other, and Thorp, Philmanaged to get the stockholders and Directors into a quarrel with each other, and Thorp, Philips and Brown being a majority of the Directors, it was resolved that St. Louis was not a good place to carry on the manufacturing business. A meeting of the Directors was called, and unlimited power of attorney was granted to Thorp to sell machines and territory and do whatever else he pleased. Armed with this power of attorney er of attorney,

and opened an office at 85 Washington street, known as the office of the Victor Brick-Machine Company, which also was the headquarters for Thorp's burglar-alarms, coal-oil stoves, etc. Phillips, Burrows, Wanless, "Mike" Gauley (who was so prominent a year ago in the St. Louis prize-fight), and others were soon found running in and out of this elegantly fitted office, where quite a show of business was kept up, all talking of the large amounts they had made out of the sale of the manufactured articles, the rights of which Thorp had to sell. Gauley opened up a drinking-saloon on State street, and a drinking-saloon and billiard hall on Twenty-second street, stocked with liquors, etc., obtained on Thorp's indorsement, who, as President of the Victor Brick-Machine Company, had got to be represented as a man of capital and large means. In a little while these places failed, the notes were left unpaid, and the money received by Gauley had gone, no one except those interested, knows where.

In the meantime, Thorp was busy selling burglar alarms and coal-oil stoves territory, and making much large talk in newspapers, and otherwise, about starting a Victor brick-machine manufactory in Chicago. Our various foundries were visited under the pretense of making large con-

tracts for building machines the same as had been done in St. Louis; again drawings were gotten up, and a contract made, by Phillips with Frazier, Chalmers & Co., for building one machine, at the same time that drawings, patterns, and a machine partly made, and bills unsettled by Phillips, were left at Crozier's, in St. Louis. Phillips was here, as in St. Louis, represented as AMAN OF LARGE CAUTAL.

Phillips was here, as in St. Louis, represented as AMAN OF LARGE CAPITAL.

He was willing to build for the Company ten or any number of machines, provided he could hold security for his pay on the machines when built, till they were sold. He agreed to do this as an inducement to get parties to take his stock. Phillips' pretended confidence in the machine inspired the uninitiated with faith in the invention. Thorp and Phillips then got up one of their sham quarries, and Thorp, under the pretense of wanting to get rid of Phillips, induced others to join with him in buying out Phillips' entire interest—they paying over to Phillips' entire interest—they paying over to Phillips wery accommodatingly taking unsecured notes for Thorp's share. This sale consummated, nothing more was done by Mr. Phillips toward building machines, and in a few weeks Thorp and Phillips had

ANOTHER SHAMQUARREL, and the latter pretended to pack up his model and start for his home in Treuton, N. J.; but, as a matter of fact, he shipped it to Canada, and in a few weeks he and Thorp were found in London. One to a sugard in a result of the contraction in a few weeks be and Thorp were found in London, Ontatio, engaged in organizing another stock company, and another brick-machine manufactory, leaving Phillips' bill with Frazier, Chalmers & Co. unpaid. In Canada they again had drawings and patterns made, and a contract for building a machine entered into by Thorp and some one he had got to go in with him under the pretense of buying Phillips out. About this time "a victim" from Chicage called on Mr. Phillips to get him to fulfull his promise to build the ten machines for the Company in the States which he had agreed to do. He flatly refused to do so or to give any satisfaction. He and

build the ten machines for the Company in the States which he had agreed to do. He flatly refused to do so or to give any satisfaction. He and Thorp then invited their victim into Mr. Phillips' private room at the Tecumseh House, and, carefully closing the door and the transom, they informed him that if he did the least thing to break up their trade in Canada they would rain him, if possible. The people were, however, cantioned through the papers next day not to invest in this invention until they had seen a full-sized machine in successful oparation.

THIS TIMELY CAUTION
seemed to upset their plans in Canada and for a time nothing satisfactory was done toward selling their patent. Soon, however, they hit on a plan of operations. They made the people of Canada believe that there had been a recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States whereby an article manufactured in Canada could be brought to this country and sold by simply paying custom-nouse duties, notwithstanding the same article might be covered by a patent owned in the United States, and in defiance of it, and the reason why this caution was given to the people of Canada, was that the Victor Company feared that a company in Canada could make machines made in the States.

INCREDIELE AS THIS AND SEEM.

could make machines so much cheaper it would roin the sale of machines made in the States.

INCREDIBLE AS THIS MAY SEEM.

and as heartily as our lawyers will laugh over the tieck, they absolutely succeeded by it and got from \$70,000 to \$80,000 subscribed, some of which was paid in gold, while property and notes were taken for the balance. It was soon discovered, however, that Mr. Phillips, in whom the title of the patent was vested, had conveved some of the property to Burrows, and that other parties had some of the notes received discounted, or assigned to confederaces. As he was trying to dispose of the remainder, suspicions arose that all was not right, and Phillips was arrested, and he, Thorp, and the rest of the gang, held on the "ragged edge." for about a month, Phillips being under arrest all this time. At last a compromise was effected and on portion of the property being disgorged Phillips was released from custody.

As a proof of the succeeding cheek of these men, it may be here stated that while Phillips was being sued in London he secured the arrest, under the charge of conspiracy, of the gentlemen and their wayes. Their chiect was as followed.

under the charge of conspiracy, of the gentle-men and their wives. Their object was as fol-lows: Under the Canada laws a party under ar-rest for a criminal offense cannot give evidence in a case, and, by arresting these four parties, their non-appearance against Phillips was admoit-

ly secured.

Phillips and Thorp about this time, coming to Philips and Thorp about this time, coming to the conclusion they could no longer openly operate together at the same time and place, separated—Philips remaining in Canada, and Thorp returning to the States, and Burrows, Wanless, and the rest of the gang, operating atternately between Thorp, Phillips, McKinna, and others, at whichever point they "could do the most good." It is proper here to state that the invention known, as the Victor brick-machine in the States, and substan-Victor brick-machine in the States, and Victor brick-machine in the States, and substantially the same thing known in Canada as the Dominion brick-machine, was principally the investion of Carmi H. Wilhams, of Mattewan, N. Y., but patented by H. D. Phillips and C. H. Williams, and, at the time Phillips and Thorp were trying to sell their patent in Canada, WILLIAMS

williams
was at London, and Galt superintending and
pretending to build a machine for Thorp and
some one he had got in with him, the same as had
been done in St. Louis and Chicago before as a
blind to induce people to invest. At the same
time Williams had with him the drawings and specifications of another patent, now known as the "Star" brick-machine, patented in May, 1874, and of which Thorp has got the controlwas preparing to take out still another patent, and Thorp was bending his inventive genius in a similar direction, making six different brick-machines, the patents of which,—that is to say the old ones,—being the material to operate upon. The patent for the "Star" brick-machine has The patent of the "Star" brick-machine has been carefully examined by competent judges in St. Louis, Chicago, and Washington, who pronounce it an undoubted infringement upon the Victor machine, and consequently worthless as an investment in the States. With the model of the "Star" machine Williams, Thorp, Burrows, and others went to

Minn., where Thorp again appeared under the role Minn., where Thorp again appeared under the role of the heavy capitalist, pretending he was going to start another large manufactory for building brick-machines. Again drawings and patterns were started, and a contract made for building a machine. Thorp rode in his carriage and assured everybody he had "barrels of money." As evidence of it he subscribed \$5,000 to the Manufacturers' Association, and was progressing finely with his stock company, and he almost held the money of the St. Paul people in his hands when it was whispered that he was a fraud, and that the manufacturing business, the \$5,000 subscriptions, etc., were people in its hand, and that the manufacturing business, the \$5,000 subscriptions, etc., were only used as a dodge to assist in selling a patentright. Bills being unpaid, suspicions and rumors grew apace. The "Colonel" ceased to be a great man; no one trusted him or would have confidence in him, and, after a notice in one of the St. Paul papers, and interviews in the other papers, he left the State in disgust. He next visited several small places in various parts of the country, and finally turned up in CINCINNAT!

about the time of the Exposition with another patent burglar-alarm and talked brick-machines on a very large scale. He visited Springfield, Davton, Sidney, Delavan, and other places in Ohio, with the same old pretense of desiring to start a manufactory. The parties there discovering his mode of doing business, he are trunked to Clark streat, on the

RETURNED TO CHICAGO.

and may now be found on Clark street, on the third story over Foley's billiard-hall, where he has opened an "Inventors' Exchange." Mr. Phillips, his "old friend," is not to be seen at Phillips, his "old friend," is not to be seen at the "Exchange" on Clark street, being in jail at Montreal, as last heard from. Wanless is said to have "jumped" the Dominion, and to be now living like a "fighting-cock" at Ogdensburg on \$5,000 of the Montreal "swag" that he got away with. Burrews is supposed to be in Toronto or Kingston "Jaying low."

It will be noticed that Thorp and Phillips have repeatedly had drawings, patterns, and contracts to build machines made during the past two years, and yet have built none, making it evident they never intended anything more than a show of business for the purpose of selling the patent. It is proper here to state that the Victor Company have had a full-sized machine made by the same parties who built the model on exhibition at 85 heast Washington street, and from the identical drawings, patterns, and castings Phillips had made in St. Louis, and

Phillips had made in St. Louis, and
IT DOES NOT WORK,
making it plain now that the reason Phillips and
Thorp never finished a full-sized machine was
that they did not expect it to work.
It will always be noticed that Thorp, where-

"dummy," the other members of the gang doing the engineering and cting as fuglement. Thorp does most of the talking and recommend

ing the engineering and acting as fuglemen. Thorp does most of the talking and recommending, while the others turn up just at the right time and play the "Peter Funk" dodge, and pretend to buy a State right, or subscribe for stock, in order to induce outsiders to invest. Finally, either by stock or State rights, a sale of the patent is made. In time the party or parties find out that they are swindled, and go to Thorp, or whoever has done the talking,

FOR AN EXPLANATION.

Thorp coolly replies, "I did not own the patent. I did not sell it to you. Look at your papers; the patent was owned and sold by Gauly, of Burrows, Wanless, Phillips, Jones, McKinna, or some one else. I wanted to get a stock company started, and I purchased an interest in if for the purpose of manufacturing, the same as you did. And if I got cheated, I am not going to squeal about it if you do. Perhaps you had better go to the fellow you bought it of, and see what he will do about it." The "victim" accordingly goes to Phillips, Wanless, or to whoever conveyed the title, to see what he feels disposed to do. This gentleman throws himself back, and a conversation as follows ensues Patent-Right Swindler—What did I say to you about that patent when I sold it to you?

Victim—Your said [here he tells a sad tale of the promises by which he was induced to invest].

Patent-Right Swindler—No; I did not say

Patent-Right Swindler-No; I did not say

of the promises by which he was induced to invest].

Patent-Right Swindler—No; I did not say anything of the kind.
Victim—Well, Thorp, or Burrows, or some of the others, did.
Patent-Right Swindler—If they told you any such thing, I cannot help it. I certainly did not tell you so. If they lied to you, it is none of my business. You came to me to make a trade, and I traded with you. What you did was with your eyes open. I traded with my eyes open, and I supposed you did the same. If those other fellows lied to get you to go with them, you must go to them and settle it. Don't come to me. I am not responsible for what they did.

IN MARING A TRADE,
as they call it, these fellows perhaps have taken some money, a stock of furs, liquors, boots and shoes, dry goods, or a drug store, or notes on long time, or deeds of trust on house and lot of some poor man who had been made to believe he could make money enough to take up his note in a few weeks. If money is paid that is the end of that; if the victim seeks to get back his note or any of the property he has let them have, it will be found the notes have been sold at a discount for cash, or passed into the hands of their confederate or attorney, who pretends to have bought and paid for them, and the land has been either seld or mortgaged to innocent parties. In like manner all or any of the property they may have taken passes out of their nands to those whom the law supposes innocent purchasers. It makes no difference whether the party be rich or poor, man or woman, it is all the same to them. As soon as they get hold of the property they place it beyond reach as soon as possible. If the swindled party seeks redress in court, he will find that they always have witnesses on hand to swear to anything they may desire, and redress at law or punishment as criminals seems almost an impossibility; and so successful have they been in defeating justice that Thorp makes has boast that in the twenty or twenty-live wars he has had over 400 lawsuits, and never has been beaten in one. any man who is seen much in their company.

The arm of the law upon whom these parties rely in time of need is

rely in time of need is

DAN LAURANCE,
of the firm of Shaur & Laurance, whose office
just across the passage from the Inventors'
Exchange is quite convenient, and parties who
read the above article can feel happy in the
thought that when their negotiations with the
patent-right men have reached the proper point,
the necessary legal occuments can be drawn can
at the shortest possible netice.

It will interest parties who have been victimized by patent-right swindlers to learn that two
indictments were returned by the Grand Jury
against certain of the class who, if they do not
jump the town in the meantime, will very short-

against certain of the class who, it they do not jump the town in the meantime, will very snortly have a chance to talk on law matters with those who are better versed in the matter of recant United States Supreme Court decisions than the Kanucks of London, Ontario.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-The views expressed in your morning's edition upon the subject of temperance-reform do not seem to meet with the ideas of those impracticables who having mounted the Prohibition hobby, persistently refuse to see anything which conflicts with their theory. One of these has published in the Inter-Ocean a communication in which referred to is attempted. I do not know whether this gentleman has ever been a drunkard; I assume however that he has not and that he practical workings of the various temperance efforts he speaks of as those who have been operated mon. If I am right in this, I can readily understand how it is that he is so impracticable. If I am wrong. I must confess my inability to account for his ballucinations.

I do not care to discuss with this gentleman the

practicable. If I am wrong, I must confess my inability to account for his hallucinations.

I do not care to discuss with this gentleman the views advanced by The TRIBUNE. That is a task I prefer to leave in better hands. But there is one proposition denied by him, and asserted by you, to which the attention of the public ought to be called. The TRIBUNE, in speaking of the report of a Committee of the Reform Club, says: "Now, here is something practical; it is the voice of the victim himself. He knows what he wants better than any one else." The answer given by the correspondent of the Inter-Ocean is: "So The TRIBUNE holds that a stek man knows better than a physician what medicine he needs."

The illustration here put is not by any means a good one. If I might be permitted to suggest one, however, I would put the case of a convalescent who, having for years tossed upon a bed of sickness, discovers that his doctors were quacks, that the medicines he had taken only made him worse, and that his recovery was due to the efforts of such of his friends as had insisted upon the application of proper remedies. The reformed drunkard is not a sick man; he is a convalescent. He knows from experience what remedies would at one time have effected his reformation, and he also knows what remedies ought to be given to others who have not reformed. And he knows this much better than those who, never having been sick, never needed a doctor.

The writer of this is a reformed man. He has

those who, never having been sick, never needed a doctor.

The writer of this is a reformed man. He has seen prohibition in other places, in which the amount of drunkenness prevalent was greater than in Chicago. He believes that drunkenness can be stopped if the plans of the Reform Club are carried out; and he indorses the views of THE TRIBUNE, and hopes that they will be constantly urged upon the public. REPORMER.

An Atlantic-Monthly Dinner.

Sixteen years ago, at the beginning of the year 1858, the proprietors of the Atlantac Monthly gave a dinner to their contributors. A similar meeting of the writers for this magazine had not since taken place until last Tuesday night, when the present publishers, Mesars. H. O. Houghton & Co., met about thirty of their contributors at dinner, in Boston. The senior member of the tirm sat at the head of the table, and William D. Howells, the editor of the magazine, occupied the other end. The dinner was a social and free one, and was followed by a few formal toasta, and impromptu songs and speeches. Among the contributors present were Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, B. P. Whipple, W. M. Baker, C. P. Cranch, G. W. Greene, W. P. Longfellow, Mark Twain, G. C. Eggleston, H. James, Jr., J. R. Osgood, T. B. Aldrich, F. H. Underwood, J. T. Trowbridge, James Freeman Clarke, Dr. W. R. Dimmeck, Edward Atkieson, Col. George R. Waring, G. P. Lothron, F. B. Sanborn, and Arthur Gilman. Sickness in the familier of Messrs. Longfellow and Lowell prevented their attendance, while Bayard Taylor, Col. Higginson, and James T. Fields were kept away by lecturing engagements. Letters of regret were read from Messrs. Longfellow Whittier, Emerson, Bryant, and Robert Dale Owen. An Atlantic-Monthly Dinner.

"Nary Red."

making it plain now that the reason Phillips and Thorp never finished a full-sized machine was that they did not expect it to work.

It will always be noticed that Thorp, where ever he goes, usually, in some shape, uses the burglar-alarm as an entering wedge to larger operations. On this he has had several patents, combinations, or improvements. No sooner is the sale of one effected and the money pocketed, than he turns round and makes a change and gets a new "patent," known in patent-law parlance as a "COMBINATION PATENT"

which supersedes and renders valueless the patent he has sold, or else is as useless to those who purchase because it infringes his previous patents. He frequently has a new device in his pocket for a patent, or has aiready applied for it, while he is selling the other. In fact, he makes it his boast that by changing combinations he can obtain a new patent for any invention. It is by this change of combinations they expected to reap a large fortune in brick-machines. The usual way Phillips, Thorp, and confederates do business is to place the title to a patent or any-

KIBBE VS. HILL. THE DEEDS ORDERED TO BE PRODUCED.

The case of Kibbe vs. Hill—an action to eject defendant and others from the occupancy of 320 acres of land in the Town of Hyde Park—came up before Judge Blodgett, in the United States uit Court yesterday morning. This is the suit referred to at length in Wednesday's TRIB-ONE, Kibbe, who lives in Springfield, Mass., claiming title under a deed from Richard P. Robinson to Empson Hamilton, purporting to have Helen O'Hara Harrell, said to have been executed in 1842; the deed to Kibbe not having been as yet recorded thus far. The plaintiff is ted by R. K. Turner, of Quincy, who

No one was present on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Barnum, for Hill, made a motion that an order be entered requiring the plaintiff and his attorney (Turner) to deposit the deeds in court for inspection, and in support of the motion

THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT : THE FOLLOWING AFFIDANT:

George W. Hill, being duly sworn, deposes and saith
that he is one of the defendants in the above-entitled
case; that the land divivived in this suit is part and
parcel of 320 acres of land described in two pretended
deeds, lately, to-wit, on the 23d of November, 1874,
filed for record, and recorded Dec. 3, 1874, in the other
of the Recorder of Decds for Cook County, Ill., wherein said land is situate, in volume 446 of the records of

ment is a part.

This deponent further says that the originals or pretended deeds so filed and recorded have been withdrawn from the said Recorder's office, and are in the possession or power of Rudolphus K. Turner, by whom this suit was instituted, as attorney, in the name of the plaintiff, and that said attorney intends to prove, or attempt to prove, title in the plaintiff to the lands in this suit invoived, at the trial thereof, through and under the said two deeds, which contain evidence pertinent to the issues in said cause within evidence pertinent to the issues in said cause within

This deponent further says that the defendants in this suit derive their title to the lands in controverse from Eichard P. Robinson, through and by means of conveyances and numiments recorded in Cook County. II., long anterior to the recording of the said two precended deeds above mentioned, and without notice ii, long anterior to the recording of the said two retended deeds above mentioned, and without notice in the part of these defendants or any of their granisis, immediate or remote, of the existence of said two rotended deeds aforessid. Deponent sayeth that he as reason to believe, and does believe, that the aforesid pretended original deed from Richard P. Robinson, as grantor, to Empson Hamilton, as cantee, is a forgery, and that the inspection of the same is a necessary and essential eans of establishing that it is so; and that the insection of said other pretended deed from Empson amilton as grantee to Helen O'Hara Harrell as grange and each a comparison of the same with said supposed

he had accepted service.

The Court remarked that that was pretty short

Mr. Barnum said he was not disposed to hurry the opposite parties.

The DEEDS MUST BE PRODUCED.

The Court then ordered a rule nisi, that the plaintiff, or his attorney, file the deeds on the plaintiff, or his Attorney, or show cause why they

first Monday in January, or show cause why they should not be filed.

Accordingly the matter went over until the 4th eordingly the matter went over until the 4th

PRESENTATIONS.

The employes of W. H. Banks & Co. presented the firm last evening with an elaborate solid silver pitcher and cup. The presentation was made by Mr. Gale, and responded to in a fitting and fluent manner by Mr. Banks.

Mr. T. R. Cornwell, who for a number of year past has acceptably filled the responsible position of Yard-Master of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, was vesterday made the recipient of a superb gold watch and chain. The inner case of the watch bears the inscription Presented to T. R. Cornwell by his friends at the Union Stock-Yards, Christmas, 1874."

Among the pleasant events of yesterday wa tation to Mr. George C. Ames, of the firm of Ames, Sherman & Co., a wholesale hat house of this city, of a Masonic ring of singular beauty of design, the gift of his employes. Mr. Ames is about leaving the jobbing trade to en-gage in another business, and the givers of this beautiful present could not have formed. tiful present could not have found a more ble time for the presentation. It was made n. and Mr. Ames expres been so long associated.

The singing-class of the Chicago Atheneum, in charge of Mr. John Woolett, gave an enter-tainment to their friends last evening at the rooms of the Society, the programme conesting of vocal music by the class, end solos by Mr. Woolott, and humorous recitations by a lady and gentleman, both of whom did not like to have their names made upplie, but kept the anhave their names made public, but kept the audience in a continua roar of laugater. But it.

S. Whitcomb, who has so acceptably for the past
two years filled the office of curator, was presented by the members of the Atheneum with
an elegant watch worth about \$125. It was a
perfect surprise to him. Mr. O. C. Gibbs made
the presentation speech for the Society.

Mr. John B. Jeffery, the very efficient and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Chicago Ecening Journal extensive job printing department, was agreeably surprised last evening by the printers agreeably surprised last evening by the printers under his charge. He was presented with a very costly cylinder desk for use in his private library. The presentation was made in a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by the recapiont in a very eloquent, feeling manner, after which Col. Farrar, the business manager of the (course) and W. K. Sellinger the ager of the Journal, and W. K. Salivan, the city editor, made a few complimentary remarks concerning Mr. Jeffery's abilities. The whole affair was attended with considerable celat.

The city staff of the Inter-Ocean, not forgetful of the uniform kindness and gentlemanly

ful of the uniform kindness and gentlemanl qualities of their chief, Gny Mages, last evening presented him with a handsome office, which was acknowledged in fitting terms.

Christmas is a good time for remembrance, and taking due advantage thereof, the employes of Messrs, Huyck & Knox, well-known manufacgold-headed walking-stick, appropriately inscribed, and the latter with several elegant volumes of English history. The usual addresses and replies were made by the givers and recipients, and then the fifty or more applications. and then the fifty or more employes were made happy by gifts of fat turkeys.

M'ARTHUR.

Postmaster McArthur was made the recipient of a magnificent Christmas gift last evening at the Palmer House, in the form of a soltaire diamondpin, by his friends, among whom were Gen. Snerdan, Mayor Colvin, City Treasurer O'Hara, Phil Wadsworth, Dr. J. G. Brown, J. C. Rankin, B. F. Allen, John Alston, A. Booth, and George Ladin. The last-named gentleman made a well-timed presentation speech, and was replied to by Gen. McArthur in a few neatly-chosen remarks.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

"ONLY A DEAD FOUNDLING."
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec: 24.-A few days ago, as I was about to get on board a street-car to go down town, I was accosted by a gentleman and re-quested to step over to the Foundlings' Home and serve on a Coroner's jury. "It won't detain you but a few minutes," he said. "Only a dead ndling." I went, and, after some delay, a ufficient number were collected to constitut the legal "twelve good men and true," and, after osing duly sworn, we were by the Coroner directed to proceed to the basement and view the remains. We found the dead body of a new-born child

mains. We found the dead body of a new-born child.

Having thus gone through the required form, we returned to the parlor, and the inquest proceeded. It was a mere form, and hurried through in a formal, business-like manner. The porter of the institution was sworn, and testified that one evening between 9 and 10 o'ciock the door-bell rang, and then, in three or four mindies, he went to the door, and found on the steps basket, but there was no person in sight. He had the basket in and delivered it to Matron, who found that it contained the dead infant which had been shown to the jury. The next and only other witness was the surgeon who had made a post-mortem examination. His testimony was brief, simply that the child was fully matured, and was evidently strong, and "ought to have lived"; that the lungs had been inflated, preving that it was born alive, and had breeathed; that its death was evidently caused by strangulation, but whether by accident or design he was unable to

say, although a red mark across the throat would indicate the latter.

indicate the latter.

All the jury could do was to render a formal verdict that the child came to its death by strangling, but by whom, or in what manner, there was not sufficient evidence to determine. "So said we all of us," and yet there was not probably a doubt in the minds of anyone of the twelve that a foul and unnatural murder had been committed by some one.

twelve that a foul and unnatural murger had been committed by some one.

Having discharged our duties as American citizens, we dispersed. We had no time to follow it up, and, if we had, there was "no thoroughfare" or clue to trace the guilty one. It was "only a dead foundling" to be buried in the Potter's Field, as thousands before it had been, and as thousands yet unborn are destined to be. But somehow I have been unable to dismiss this little and all too common incident from my mind. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at the bidding, and we thoughts have some from the dead child to my mind. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at the bidding, and my thoughts have gone from the dead child to the poor mother, who somewhere was even then lying weak and prostrate from the pangs of manual burdand with a guilty se-

cret which, during all her future life, she mus carry, gnawing at her heart like the "worm which dieth not." Undoubtedly she was a sin-ner, but she probably sinned because she loved, and though her great love and perfect trust had been betrayed, and when she knew that the fruit of her love would, if permitted to live, be the means of driving her forth as a social outcast, and that, like Hester Prynne, she must forever wear the "scarlet letter" as the insignia of her disgrace, and that her own sex would not fail to point their fingers at it sneeringly and gather up their skirts lest they should be conaminated by contact with one who had fa through love and trust, she, in the agony of he oul, decided to trample her natural mother love inder foot, and bec oot, and become a murderer, rather than herself to the sneers and contumely of her own sex, who, "alas for the scarcity of Christian charity," are all to ready to condone the offenserof the real criminal, while they con-

lemn the victim.

The crime of infanticide is getting to be fearthe crime of infanctions getting to be lear-fully prevalent. We can hardly take up a paper but we read accounts of it, or worse than it, pre-natal murder, which in many cases involves the life of the mother as well as the child. And I cannot avoid the conclusion that there is some-thing radically wrong in the state of society, and Is there any remedy? And, if so, what I think the Master struck the key-note when He said, "Neither do I condemn them; go thou and sin no more." VERIOL.

LOCAL LETTERS SUNDAY SCHOOL PRESENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-If there is any common ground where rich and poor can meet, it ought to be in the Sunday-school. But what could draw the line more sharply than for parents to send the presents designed for their children to be distributed from the Sunday-school tree? It cannot be a lack of thoughtfulness. If the wistful eyes and aching hearts of the little ones who receive the "mite," while their more fortu-nate companions are loaded with gifts, eannot touch the hearts or awaken the sympathies of those in charge, there is just one appeal that may be felt. Do you not know that people "to the manor born" never parade their good things the manor born never parade their good things? Nothing shows more plainly the parvern, and that you are placing the ill-bred stamp upon your children. If this does not find the "heel of Achilles" there is no hope. Oh that the children might be taught to be patiful and gentle! Then we might hope for a generation of ladies and gentlemen. One Who Loves the Children.

CENERAL NEWS.

"What are you going to give your mother-inaw for Christmas?" is the question of the day All ladies who intend to receive New Year's Day are invited to send an announcement of the fact to THE TRIBUNE in time for it to appear in is society news of Sunday.

In consequence of the protracted length of the McGarry-McDonald trial and the pressure of other business upon the Criminal Court, the gambling cases have all been deforred until the January term.

Among the transfers recorded yesterday appears the sale of the property on the west side of State street, 109 feet north of Taylor, for which Chas. P. McKay pays David J. Elv \$20,-90, and that of the property of the post 000; and that of the property on the northeast cor-ner of Rush and Ohio streets, sold by S. H. Kerfoot to Samuel H. Wheeler for \$18,500.

The Joint Committees from the Board of County Commissioners were in session yester-day at the County Building, but transacted little business of importance. A faint effort was made to reduce the salaries of the employes of the different county offices 10 per cent, but was a failure. The Committee, however, agreed to ecommend a reduction of 5 per cent to the After coming to this conclusion they ed to meet again to-morrow morning a

The We t End Club of the Third Presbyterian Ohurch is rapidly acquiring a reputation on the West Side for the excellence of its conundrums. our Graves. It must be understood that Mr. G. is a bright light in the Club. The other is: Why is a cat like a beil-pull? Because you pull it at ne end and it makes a noise at the other. the North Side, which plumes itself on literary

excellence, do better than this?

Prof. Swing lectured last evening in the Re union Presbyterian Church, on Fourteenth street, near Throop, in aid of the building fund of the Church. The subject of his lecture was "Fiction," and not a single point in his able and The Rev. Mr. Walker, pastor of the Reunion Church, presided; and, before the delivery of the lecture, a quartette choir, with piano accomseture, a quartette choir, with piano accom-aniement, rendered some pleasing pieces of nusic. A vote of thanks was passed to Prof. wing for his exertions in behalf of the Church, and after further singing by the choir the au dience separated.

Reorganization or disruption seems to be the alternative presented to the Western Avenue Baptist Church. At the regular Wednesday evening meeting the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, alluded in a feeling manner to his resignation tendered by him on the preceding Sabbath, and, though his resignation was peremptory and irrevocable, he urged the congregation to harmonize their differences for the gation to harmonize their differences for the cake of the Church. It is a fact that in this instance, as in many heretofore, the trouble see o be with the Deacons and church officials whose treatment of the pastor has highly in-censed a large majority of the membership, who cling affectionately to their pastor, and will leave if he goes. The Clerk has already received the resignation of twenty-five members, and it

resignation of twenty-ver members, and it seems certain that a serious disruption in the church will be the result unless a new deal in Deacons and officers can be brought about.

LODGE ELECTIONS, ETC.

At the annual communication of Union Park Lodge No. 610, A. F. and A. M., held on Wednesday avenue. Dec. 23 the following officers were day evening, Dec. 23, the following officers were duly elected and installed for the ensuing year viz.: A. D. O'Neill, Worshipful Master; J. C. viz.: A. D. O'Neill, Worshipful Master; J. C. Bailey, Senior Warden; D. S. Brown, Junior Warden; C. Bunge, Treasurer; Andrew Cant, Secretary; G. P. Randal, Senior Deacon: C. M. Pratt, Junior Deacon; Joseph Beemer, Senior Steward; Louis Kiehm, Junior Steward; R. M. Cock, Tyle Cock. Cook, Tyler.

A meeting for the installation of officers of ohn Jones' Lodge of A. F. and A. M., was held John Jones' Lodge of A. F. and A. M., was held yesterday at the Turner Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. The ceremony of installing the officers was conducted by P. G. M. John Jones. After the ceremony was over the members of the lodge, and a large number of their friends, male and female, indulged in a dance, which was kept up until an early hour this morning.

Lumberman's Lodge No. 717, A. F. and'A. M. elected the following officers Wednesday evening: S. S. Buffam, W. M.; F. B. Simpson, S. W.; Heory Pratt, J. W.; H. S. Childs, Treasurer; J. P. Higgins, Secretary; W. A. Wright, S. D.; F. Busching, J. D.; G. C. Cuttis and F. Bowes, Stewards; G. S. Chapell, Tyler.

At the annual communication of Lady Washingto Chapter No. 158, Order Eastern Star, the fallowing named officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: George Campbell, Worthy Patron; Mary E. Buffum, Worthy Matron; Margaret Bordwell, Associate Matron; Caroline Squiers, Treasurer; Aurelie M. Fleur-nois, Secretary; Hattie McFee, Conductress; Catherine Olmstead, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Patterson, Warder. Catherine Olmstead, Assistant Conductress; Mrs Patterson, Warder.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid out \$54,000 to the school-teachers. The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the

West Division and the Finance Committee will meet Saturday afternoon. Tax-Commissioner McGrath was vesterda

presented with a silver tea-service and a magnificent Reymond watch and chain by his many

ton, the guardian angel of the Mayor's deak, fell

seleep while he signed the Wabash Avenue Railroad ordinance, and kept blinking all yesterday

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division will convene Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, to take final deliberation on the repeal of an ordinance opening Calumet avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirv-seventh streets.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health which should have taken place Tuesday, but which was postponed on account of the funeral of the Hon. J. B. Rice, will take place previous to the regular weekly meeting next Tuesday

The Board of Police and the Fire Department will make an experiment with dynamite on the prairie west of the city limits, on Harrison street, Saturday afternoon. The experiments

All the city offices will be closed to-day, to al low the employes to have a good time. The clerks of the Comptroller's office will dine with Frank Barrett at his residence; the clerks of many of the other offices intend to dine wherever they can obtain trust.

Frank Adams, Assistant Corporation Counsel, yesterday released himself from the arduous duty of fighting condemnation cases in the Superior Court, and last night departed for the Keutucky blue-grass regions to regale himself on Christmas turkey and Catawba wine. The Milwaukee avenue delegation, through the fying the injunction so as to allow the work to proceed as far as the property of Peter Fox, in whose name the injunction was obtained. The work will be immediately pushed forward, and in the meantime it is expected that a settlement can be effected with Fox; if not, an attempt will

be made to dissolve the injunction. The Board of Police met yesterday afternoo The Board of Police met yesterday arternoon for the purpose of trying several cases of firemen who had been suspended or reduced for inefficiency. The Fire Marshal's suspension of James O'Connell for inefficiency and incapacity was confirmed by the Board. Thomas O'Brien, of Engine Company No. 13, preferred charges against the foreman of the company for being maliciously instrumental in his reduction from the position of figurant to that of watchman. the position of fireman to that of watchman The evidence seemed to indicate a considerable amount of double-facedness on the part of other members of the company. They encouraged O'Brien to prefer the charges, and on trial yesterday they refused to make any defense of him. The case was taken under advisement.

C. L. Burlingame, of No. 47 West Adams street, reports that some one stole three dozen ladies' striped woolen scarfs, last evening.

Patrick Foley slipped and fell in front of his residence, No. 90 Kinzie street, Wednesday evening, and broke his right leg above the knee. States'-Attorney Reed yesterday filed information in the Criminal Court against four of the bogus Constables of the city. Their names are Charles Hoevel, Joseph Alderness, Patrick Daily, and George Dissiness.

Frank P. McMahon, of No. 216 Fulton street, Christopher Johnson, of No. 13 Milwaukee avenue, and William Cook, of No. 280 West Washington street, mourn the loss of coats and other garments stolen by sneak-thieves vesterday. John Burke is an Irishman; having a love for

Sam Lover's stories and legends of the Ould Sod, he is accused of having fallen heir to a vol-ame prized by Dr. W. B. Wickersham, who identines the work by a peculiar and appropriate in-scription on the my leaf. Ed Erickson and Adam Tennyson (not a rela-

tive of the illustrious poet) were arrested last night for entering the house of Jerry Klauer, No. 64 hillyaukee svenue, and stealing the skirt of a silk dress. The were locked up in the Madison Street Station. A horse attached to a butcher's wagon, owned A horse attached to a outdier's wagon, when by Rudolph Weber, of No. 431 State street, ran away on Twelfth street last evening, and collided with a lamp-post at the intersection of Indiana avenue. The driver was thrown out and severely injured. He was taken to Mr. Weber's place

Hattie Barrett, one of the parties accused by the notorious Maggie Moore of robbing her of \$140 worth of ciothing, was arrested yesterday by Officers Brannock and Hogan, and with her companions, Annie Grace and Emma Lovejoy, was held in bail of \$500 to appear at the Criminal Court for trail inal Court for trial.

For some time past passengers on the Chi cago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad have been robbed by sneak-thieves, and the Company has taken means to prevent it. Last evening two men were observed to get on an incoming train, one of them without an overcoat. They were watched, and when the train reached the depo the overcoatless fellow was covered with a good illa. He was arrested by Officer contential. The was arrested by Omeer Sims-rott, and taken to Madison Street Station, where he gave his name as John Dean. His comnade escaped. The coat is at the station awaiting a claimant.

An old man on the Wednesday 10 p. m. train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was barely saved from being robbed while the train was in motion, south of Twelfth street, by the prompt action of one of our suburban townsmen. The thieves, three in number, had hosen the old man because he had money, or as being less likely to resist than a younger man One of them stepped into the car and reo one of them seeped into the car and requested the old man to walk back into the next car. He, supposing it was the conductor, too readily com-plied. The three then surrounded him and com-menced to rifle his pockets when a passenger, who had been observing them, rushed to the door and called upon the rascals to desist, which they immediately did and jumped from the train, the old man losing his hat in the scuffle, train, the old man losing his hat in the scuffle, and not realizing what he had escaped until it was explained to him by the passengers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Workingman's Share in Civilization s the title of the next lecture of the Sunday Lecture Society's course. It will be delivere by J. J. Lalor, formerly of Milwaukee, and ill lately one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Lalor has devoted especial attention to the abor question and kindred topics of social

Prof. Hoisington, a blind man, from Janes ville, lectures Sunday evening at the Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on "The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians. The lecture is said to be very interesting. The annual meeting of the Grand Jurisdiction

Number Six of the Society of B'nai B'rith will be held in Covenant Hall, corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, on the 10th of January. Adolph Moses is the President. The following States will be represented in the convention: Minne-sota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The Executive Committee of the William College Alumni Association of the Northwest have resolved to hold the annual banquet of the Alumni in this city on or about the 12th of Janmary, 1875, and request all alumni in the North-west to send their address to William Talcott. west to send their address to william Talcott, Room 42 Portland Block, Chicago, in order that they may be notified of the exact time and place of holding the banquet. Graduates of Williams will confer a favor by sending names and sta-tistics relative to the Alumni in the Northwest to Ma Talcott, the Segretarios the Agenticities. Mr. Talcott, the Secretary of the Association.

SURBURBAN. LAKE FOREST.

Tuesday evening passed very pleasantly to hose who were so fortunate as to be at Ferry Hall at that time. The occasion was a reception given, under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Weston, by the teacher and pupils of the class in painting. Mrs. G. A. Hall, formerly of Chicago, and well known in art circles there, is at the head of this branch of instruction in the

The large and pleasant school-room of the Hall was occupied for the purposes of the evening was occupied for the purposes of the evening. One hundred paintings hung upon its walls, attesting by their number and style of execution the enthusiasm with which Mrs. Hall has inspired her pupils, and the excellence of her teaching. The most noticeable of the works of the class were some pieces by Misses Garrettson, Easter, Benedict, and Browne, and some crayon rictures by Miss Ella Ward. Some fine paintings from Mrs. Hall were exhibited, one of the most beautiful of which, "A Scene in the Adirondacks," was presented to Prof. Weston, in Behalf

beautiful of which, "A Scene in the Agiron-dacks," was presented to Prof. Weston, in behalf of the teacher and class.

The paintings were not the only feature of the evening. With a song from Mrs. Jones, of Chicago, a vocal duett from the Misses Easter, Prof. Mathews, and Miss Gates at the piano, the music could not be otherwise than successful. Illustrated poems. composed and read by Prof. Hinstrated poems, composed and read by Prof. Weston, furnished a pleasant variety.

Weston, furnished a pleasant variety.

The object of this reception as stated on the cards, was to raise funds to furnish the studio with needful materials. Judging from the number of the friends of the institution present, the success of this object must be fully assured.

The interest thus manifested by the friends and patrons of the institution, must be highly gratify-ing and encouraging to those having it in their immediate charge.

EVANSTON. The various parts of the fine new organ purhased by the First Methodist Church have arrived from Boston and will be placed in position s rapidly as possible. Meanwhile the choir is practising regularly, preparing for the organ concerts, which are to be given next month, just as soon as the organ is ready for use.

PROF. MARSH'S FOSSIL HUNT.

A New Haven correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a lengthy account of Prof. O. C. darsh's last trip to the "Bad Lands" of Dakota, in search of remains of extinct vertebrates. The sain portion of the narrative is devoted to the the good-will and assistance of the Indians in section of country; failing in which, the Professor, with a small guard of soldiers, started off on his own hook, determined to run the risks of hostility by the savages. Luckily, the expedition accomplished its purposes without serious olestation, and got away from the dangerou locality just one day previous to the arrival thereat of a large war-party of redskins, who would undoubtedly have made it rather hot for "the Bone-Chief" and his little band. The re-sults of the expedition are thus summed up:

The bones obtained are those of tropical animals, of the miocene era. There are nearly two tons of these ostimates and the mare rare specimens, illustrative f entire classes of quadrupeds, of which all that is nown has been ascertained within a very few years; ome of the bones are those of animals entirely new to cience. The brontotherium is one of the larger undrupeds whose remains are entombed in the led of his miocene lake. It was as large as an elebbant, and quadrupeds whose remains are entombed in the tecthis miocene lake. It was as large as an elephant, a bore a general resemblance of form to that animal, differed in many essential particulars. Its shor limbs were like those of the rhinoceros; its nwas adorned with a pair of huge horns, plactrosswise. Its skull is a yard in length, had no tusks, or long probosois, such as the elepha possesses; but its nose was probably elongated at faxible, like like snout of a tapir, I in fact, its head at neck were a long that the had a neck were so long that the length. possesses: but its nose was probably clongated and facility, like like anout of a tapir. In fact, its head and neck were so long that it had no need of an elephan tine proboscis. These animals must have lived to gether in herds. Probably their remains were washed into the lake by a freshet, and thus were buried in the mud with which the lake was finally filled, which now has hardened into stone. Among other remains found are those of animals nearly allied to the rininceroes the camel, and the horse of to-day. It is not necessar to burden this page with their scientific names, which would conveyn ideas of their form or characteristicst most readers. The stratum in which the fossile law was of the lowest miocene, and could only have been reached by the upper miocene and the pliocene above that having been washed away by a water-course in this

ed by the upper miocene and the pliocene above that having been washed away by a water-course in this guily. Hence the locality of the deposite was narrow and the expedition was able to get at and remove there entirely. A careful examination of the surroundin region showed that nowhere else had any water-course cut deep enough to lay bare this stratum.

Aside from the novel points obtained concerning specific fossils, the expedition has made an important determination respecting the geology of the region. The fact was accertained that the mioceniaks was of more limited extent than has hithert been asserted, although larger than all the grealakes of the Northwest at the present day would be combined in one. Its northern limit was the southern slope of the Black Hills; its western margin the Rocky Mountains; its southern limit near the north ern slope of the Black Hills; its western margin the Rocky Mountains; its southern limit near the northern line of Kansas. Long after this lake was filled and duted, another tropical lake covered the same region, having the same boundries at the north and west, but extending southward even to Texas. The sands and clay deposits of this more recent lake basin are of the pliceces age; they are of great thickness, in some places not loss than 1,500 feet. No inconsiderable part of the beds which Prof. Hayden has regarded as belonging to the miceene or lower lake formation. ed of the deposits of the plice med of the deposits of the phocene lake; it has oved rich in organic remains, especially in fossil rees; but all the animals found in it differ from se of the lake below as well as from those now liv-g. Many obscure and some contested points in sci-ce will be determined by the material which Prof. rsh's expedition of 1874 has gathered and the In-ness have already found compensation for their rediction" ravished to adorn s the shelve of Yale's a passeum.

KANSAS SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-The Rev. J. Villars, pastor f the M. E. Church at Monticello, Ill., in rense to our-the Board's-call for aid and suc or to save the people of Smith County and viinity, Kansas, from suffering starvation and ruin, worked, with other noble and generous nearted men, at his place, at Bement, Milmine, and Cerro Gordo, Ill., and, like prompt, humane Elgin and Woodhull, Ill., filled four cars with provisions, corn, etc., and, without delay, sent hem forward to Smith Centre, Smith County, Kansas, over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroads, via Hastings, Neb., the nearest depot to Smith Centre, and 70 miles distant. This was first in their good wisdom. Next, they selected their pastor, J. Villars, and sent him to Smith Centre to see the country and report the facts, that they might and my circular accompanying it, were in every manner correct and faithful to the truth, or whether the representations were not largel overdrawn. Mr. Villars returned this day, and as he neared Aurora, dropped me a postal card a premature report of his observations. Thu

do, and rejoice in my work. Our cars were the first provisions that reached the county. The cars came all right. Gen. Grant could not have had a greater ovation. There was much crying for joy. The destitution is fearful. I will write you in full when at home. home. Yours,

We pray that the good people will not hesitate longer, but act, and not be afraid to do something for these most terribly afflicted. By sending to the County Aid Committee, it was dropped, like an angel of mercy from Heaven, into the very arms of the needy. Had it gone

through the Central Communication have died from famishing.

Eight month's subsistence has yet to be provided, besides seeds for their spring necessities.

H. C. CONE,

H. C. H. S. H. C. CONE,
Office of Board of Co-operators in aid of the sufferers
of Smith County and vicinity, Kansas, 78 Fifth
avenue, Chicago.

Extract of Beef.

At Fray Bentos, on the Uruguay River, is great factory for the preparation of the extract of beef. The industry is so extensive that a opulation of about 5,000 live by it. Drove of wild cattle are confined in yards adjoining the slaughter-house, and lassoed one by one, stabbed with a large dirk-knife, and dressed with celerity equal to the operations of Chicago pork-packing establishment. The meat is separated from the bones and run between grooved rollers, which ter and press it into coarse shreds. The next opera tion is to make the meat into soup by boiling it thoroughly in shallow pans. The fat is skimmed off, and the soup, when boiled to a thick, brown-ish paste, is filtered and further reduced by evaporation to a jelly. It is then ready to b canned for exportation. The apparatus for this process is quite elaborate, and great care and skill are required in the manipulation. The hides of the cattle are roughly tanned and exported. The fat is also canned and sent abroad. The bones are ground for the soil. Scarcely a bit of the animal is wasted.

Prompt Settlement. CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 21, 1874. H. S. Tiffany & Co., General Agents Millville Marine and

Fire Insurance Company, Chicago: GENTLEMEN: It affords us much pleasure to testify to the prompt action your Company has taken in set tling the loss we sustained on the evening of Dec. 5 1874, by the burning of our tannery at No. 40 Wes Division street, and we would most earnestly com your Company to the public, it having been the first company to settle and pay their loss, and that to our entire satisfaction. Yours, respectfully, CHARLES G. WERTZLEB & CO.

Fine Oil Paintings. Do not miss the last chance to view Bensell's grea work entitled the "Advance of Civilization," now of free exhibition at 180 State street. A fine collection of oil paintings will be closed in the sale on Saturday at 10 and 2 o'clock. Smith & Harrison, auctioneers Open All Day.

In order to accommodate the hundreds who wer unable to make their purchases yesterday, Gunthe will keep open all this (Christmas) day, having grand and fresh stock on his counters to supply Pianes for Cash.

A few instruments that have been rented and but of the used can be bought at Reed's Temple of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street, at the very lowest pan Go and Dine.

Messrs, Whyland & Foss, at the St. Eime, respect-fully invite all their friends and the public to-day to a fine lunch, with terrspin soup, to be served in their

THE COURTS.

The Last Step in the Jack Sturges Case.

Judgments and New Suits.

THE STURGES CASE.

A long and exhaustive argument was had yes erday morning before Judge Williams on the question of the right of an appeal from the present interlocutory order in dissolving the in tion in the case of Sturges vs. The Board of order dissolving the injunction pending the trial of the case, commonly called an interlocutory order, has become by the statute such a final order that an appeal can be taken from it, or whether, in other words, power has been given specifically by the statute to appeal from it. This was the position taken by Mr. Harding and Judge Lawrence, counsel for the complainant, while, on the other hand, Mr. Dent claimed that he order was strictly interlocutory, and that it was designed that no appeal would lie, as it would cause much confusion to allow an appeal at such stage of a case.

The Court remarked that he had been told that the statute was drawn to meet such a case, and allow an appeal, giving him the power to revive the injunction or not on such appeal, but he should make the decree final if he could. The case was taken under advisement.

M'FARLAND VS. M'FARLAND The motion to commit Isaac B. McFarland for contempt in disobeying an injunction came up before Judge Moore yesterday. About a month ago Mrs. McFarland began a suit for divorce to prevent her husband from selling or encumbering his property, About ten days after, one H. R. Henry entered up judgment by confession against McFarland for about \$3,800. Mrs. McFarland's attorneys ther served a rule on him to show cause why he. Henry, and Henry's attorney, C. L. Easton, should not be attached for contempt, claiming that the note on which judgment was entered was ante-dated two years, and was given for the purpose of hindering Mrs. McFarland from ob-

purpose of hindering Mrs. McFarland from obtaining alimony.

Mr. Easton, in reply to the motion as regarded himself, filed an affidavit alleging that he had no knowledge of the injunction at the time this note was made, and admitting that it was made about Dec. 10, 1874, instead of November, 1872. He also stated that he was present with McFarland and Henry in November and December, 1872, when the former offered to give a judgment note for his debt to Henry.

Mr. Henry also filed an affidavit and answer, stating that the agreement to give the judgment

stating that the agreement to give the judgment note was made in November, 1872, and the note was finally given to make a lien on some land in Iowa, thus admitting that the object was to en-cumber the defendant's property. Judge Moore, after hearing the affidavits, discharged the rule as to Mr. Easton, but continued it as to Henry, to give time to contradict some of the allegathat he did not know of the injunction As McFarland did not answer, an attachment for contempt was issued against him. Later in the day, however, he came in with an answer, admitting that he had made the note in violation of the injunction, but claiming that he did not do it with any guilty intentions, but only to carry out his previous contract. The rule was then continued as to him and Henry both until January 5, and the writ of attachment In Judge Garv's room also the judgment by

confession against McFarland was set aside by agreement and a summone issued.

ACCUNT WANTED.

Eliza Smyth thinks that Thomas Carroll is get-

ting the lion's share of his mother's property, and she, being his sister, has filed a bill to comet him to divide. She says that, in June, 1873, Mrs. Rose Carroll died intestate, and since then she, complainant, has been appointed administratrix. Prior to her decease Mrs. Carroll lived in Peakskill, but, at the urgent solicitation of her son, who promised to build her a house here near him, she sold her property in New York and near him, she sold her property in New York and came here. Complainant alleges that the defendant has collected the mony paid for the house in Peakskill (about \$2,200), and that he now holds a mortgage for \$5,000. He, in accordance with his promise, bought a house and lot in Austin, but it is claimed that this meney so used, and the property bought with it, must be considered as a trust fund for herself and him. She therefore asks that he may be restrained from collecting the \$500, and that she may be allowed to administer on her mother's estate and receive the porister on her mother's estate and receive the portion due her. DIVORCES,

DIVORES.

Elbridge L. Smith complains that his wife, Marion L., had a husband living named E. G. Lorraine when she married him, and that, consequently, she has been guilty of bigamy, wherefore, he wants right and equity, and a divorce. ITEMS.

None of the courts or clerks' offices will be open to-day.
Judge Blodgett has adjourned his court until Jan. 4, and discharged the jury.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a heavy judgment by default yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company for the amount of \$215,640.17. The action was to recover the amount of four notes of \$50,000, each for money lent, and interest.

Judges Rogers and Booth will not have any jump trails poor treet. jury trials next week.

UNITED STATES COURTS.
W. C. and Francis Gray, J. O. Ferrall, and Catherine Daniels commenced a suit for \$8,000 against Jacob and B. P. Schoenfeld. G. W. Campbell, Assignee, began a suit for \$3,000 against Moses and Hyman Ginsberg. The National Bank of Illinois brought suit against W. H. H. Cushman and I. N. Hardin,

claiming \$5,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against James E. Tyler and wife, H. M. Shephard, and a large number of Shepard for \$80,000 on part of Lot 1. Block 141 hool Section Addition, lying between the E. of the E. 1/4 of said lot; and the east line of Dearborn street, and situated on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Arthur Parkinson was adjudicated bankrupt
by default. A warrant issued, returnable Jan. 30, and an order for the sale of his goods at auction or in job lots, or as a whole, on two weeks notice the Assignee being empowered in the meantime to sell at retail.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
G. E. Gerts, Henry Lumbard, and John Schmidt sued the Manufacturers' National Bank for \$1.800.

Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago began The Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago began a suit for \$3,500 against the same detendant. W. J. Dougherty commenced a suit in replevin against T. M. Bradley, C. E. Leharlau, and Emanuel Dougherty, to recover 80 tons of scrapiron and a platform-scales, valued at \$3,000.

The Chinton Wire Cloth Company sued Frank Bartholomae and Bernard Roesing for \$1,500, and the Bay State Faucetand Valve Company began the state of the same against William H. and the Bay State Faucet and Valve Company began a suit for a like amount against William H. Patterson. M. B. Canfield and Ira Canfield, Jr., also wish to recover the same sum from J. H. McCormick. A. A. French, W.A. French, William Stowe, J. S. Shepard, and J. W. Fairbanks, also think the case of the same sum from J. H.

Frederick Stevens commenced a suit against Hiram S. Biddle, claiming \$5,000. A. B. Kellogg brought suit for \$2,000 against James L. Campbell.
The Horton and Dickinson Macufacturing
Company sued G. F. Brigham and Benjamin P.
Ward for \$1,200.

also think the same amount is due them from the

Ward for \$1,200.

W. D. King commenced a suit against Clinton
Briggs to recover \$20,000.

George Holbrook commenced a suit for \$5,000 against E. C. Waller. W. A. Furber sued S. H. Kerfoot for \$2,000.

George B. Quigg began a suit for \$3,000 against George M. Gross.

Jacob Benton filed a bill against Benjamin H. Chadbourne and Adeline E., his wife, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,100 on Lots 1 to 24, inclusive, of Block 9, in R. H. Melton's Addition.

W. G. Hatheway commenced a suit in trespass against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, laying damages at \$30,000.

JUDGEMNTS. CIRCUIT COURT.

laying damages at \$30,000.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Pennsylvanis Railroad Company vs. Tolede,
Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, \$215,640,17.—T.
P. Eidridge et al. vs. A. D. Murray, \$1,032,55.—Salt
Lake City National Bank vs. S. P. Lunt, \$5,331,50.—
Isaac Weiss et al. vs. Clay Fire and Marine Stock Insurrance Company, verdict \$1,500.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Home National Bank of Chicago vs. C. B. Heartt and R. Heartt,
\$1,749,36.—Same vs. C. B. Heartt, A. Steinhaus, and
R. Heartt, \$257,22.—George Wagner vs. Peter Eich,
\$377,15.—O. Le Grand Allen vs. Julius Westphal,

George Teake, and Henry Westphal, \$197.06.—Henry Enderis vs. M. H. Holmes.

Chicago, \$189.49.—C. H. McCormick vs. E. F. Dore, \$1,594.81.
JUDOE McRoberts—Edward Doboughue vs. Owen Evans; verdict, \$164.85, and motion for new trial.—B. F. Davison et al. vs. James McGuirk, \$297.67.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—M. A. O'Brennan vs. City of Chicago, \$500.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY .-- THE FINANCE OUES-TION--- A FARMERS' SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 21.—The question of the finances, without doubt, is the one which now most interests the people; but there is fraught with more importance and more danger than any possible phase of the finance question. the only half-smothered determina-I allude to tion of the Democracy to raise the doctrine of State Sovereignty. Since their partial successes, it is evident that the old party which tried to destroy the nation on the strength of this dogma, s going to force it as a living issue again before the people. THE TRIBUNE was among the first journals of widely-extended influence which discovered this purpose of the Democracy, and passing along the whole line of loyal in the country. This journalism well. Let every Republican paper in the country meet this issue promptly. Sovereignty is yet the rock-bed of Democratic faith. Dr. Garnett, the most brilliant leader of the Democracy in America, has sounded the old etrine in a manner to bring the nation to its feet. He proclaims that State Sovereignty is the doctrine, and that the States may secede at

But, waiving this question, the one which now immediately interests the people most is that of the finances. This question now claims the at-tention of every class of our people. Take the farmers as a representative class: They are now discussing this subject at their social meetings and at their firesides; and it is surprising the amount of knowledge many of them possess. But, while there is no universal agreement among them as to the details of any plan of specie-resumption, they are all desiring that this Congress shall not adjourn without adopting some reasonable plan to reawithout adopting some reasonable plan to render the currency stable. They confidently expected that such able leaders as Conkling, sherman, Logan, Schurz, Dawes, Morton, Biane, Farwell, and others, will not let the golden opportunity slip through their hands, and pass into the hands of the Democracy of the next Con-gress, to adjust the finance question. The party which will do this hefore 1876 will be inspecially gress, to adjust the finance question. The par which will do this before 1876 will be invincib

Nearly every intelligent farmer, as well as the merchant and bakar, has some theory for the merchant and Dakar, has some theory los solution of the finance question. And some of the farmers desire me to outline their policy in the farmers desire me to outline their policy may expand it into its details, and give his views as to its practical working. This we hope he will do, as many of the views of the farmers are less mild than some of those balloon-ideas of Congressman kelley.

The policy of these farmer-theorists seems to contemplate keeping our \$332,-000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, and

yet gradually appreciating them to the gold standard. They say for the Government to let its money circulate just as now, but for Congress to pass a law to pay 3 per cent in gold interest on each collar, but not redeem any of the notes for two years after the interestpearing goes into effect, neither to pay any of this accumulated interest for two years.

Now, say Congress should pass some such measure as this: that each greenback dollar should begin to draw gold interest after Feb. 1, 1875, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable in two years, and that the Secretary should be emovered to make a loop of tary should be empowered to make a loan of gold against 1877, sufficient to redeem all the greenbacks, with their 6 cents each accumulate nterest; then these farmers hold that the p would work this way: In the ordinary trans tions of business, say after some months, when or 2 per cent had accrued in interest, a \$1 gree back would be worth its face, whatever that back would be worth its face, whatever that might be,—that is, 100 cents in paper money, with the 1, 1½, and 2 per cent added. On first sight, it seems that it would make business settlements difficult; but it is claimed that the people would soon acquire the method of adding in the accumulated interest in their dealings. After one year, a greenback dollar would be a paper dollar still in value, whatever that migh and 3 cents in gold added to it. Son of these farmers claim that 3 per cent intere the note and interest in gold in two years, would be enough. These parties held that this plan would save the Government the expense of making any new form of paper or bonds just now; and that, instead of contracting the volume of money, it would actually expend it to the extent of the interest allowed; that its own people would have the benefit of this interest; and would be as good as gold. The plan has its very serious objections, but it is better and more honest than Kelley's 3.65 bonds. This plan conemplates that each man, in parting reenback, shall not only count it \$1 in panel ust as now, but shall also have his accumulated interest added. The plan possesses at least this feature: it is original and novel. J. L.

Government Advertising in a Demo

Cratic Paper.

From the Levisville Commercial—Rep.
Some months ago, it will be remembered, the
Hon. Joseph Medill resumed editorial control of
THE CHICAGO TEIBUNE. And here we take occasion to say that, since he resumed his editorial work. The Tribune has been doing most admirable service for the Republican party, and, by the force of its argument and the clear presentation and defense of true political principles, has inspired fresh life and energy into the Republican party, throughout the Northwast ples, has inspired fresh life and energy into the Republican party throughout the Northwest. Indeed, its influence has been felt all through the country. A few weeks ago, in the course of business, some Government advertisements appeared in its columns, and at once the smaller sort of Democratic papers began to twit The TRIBUNE with being an organ and receiving Government app. Democratic papers (government) app. Democratic papers ernment pap. Democratic papers generally seemed to consider the printing of Government advertisements by The Thibune a very significant thing, and susceptible of but the one interpretation. The Thibune, of course, defended itself, and in a way, we may say, entirely satisactory to all reasonable people; but that made o difference to the Democratic carpers. Fresh as we were from the perusal of that ontroversy, and having had so impressed on us to marked and special significance which the bemocratic mind attaches to the printing of covernment advertisements, our readers may udge of our surprise when, on opening th Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday, -the Frankford Yoman, mark you,—the recognized month-piece of orthodox and official Democracy in this state, we found almost one whole page of it oc-upied by a Government advertisement; not a state Government aivertisement,—their pres-ince in the columns of the Yeoman is familiar,— but a United States Government advertises. -but a United States Government advertise ment, setting forth certain wants of the United States Post-Office Department, and signed by that eminent Radical, Marshall Jewell, Post-

"The Apostolic Constitution," Cardinal Antonelli, the Papal Premier, has had the following declaration, which he addressed to the clergy four years ago, republished, recently

Now, what are we to think of this? Wha

will the minor Democratic organs throughout the State, who are accustomed to get their key-note from the Yeoman, think of it?

the cierry four years ago, republished, recently, in Rome:

Rome, Aug. II, 1870,—The Apostolic See has been informed that some of the faithful, and even of the Bishops, are of the opinion that the Apostolic Constitution, published at the session of the Ecumenical Council in the Vatican, on the 18th of July, is not binding until it be solemnly pronounced by another act of the Apostolic See. The novelty of such a presumption is evident. Said Constitution received the most possible solemn publication on the very day it was solemnly affirmed and promulgated by the Sovereign Pontiex, in the Basilica of the Vatican, in the presence of more than 500 Bishops, having been posted on that day at the usual places in Rome, with all the customary formalities, so that, according to the well-known rule, it became of binding force on the whole Catholic world, without requiring any other publication.

I deem it my duty to publish these brief observations as a gnide to direct you in case you should be met by any doubts from whatever direction.

The Prince of Policemen.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Detroit has a policeman who has throughly studied human nature, and who has a heart full studied human nature, and who has a heart full of kindness. When he sees a lady fall he steps forward and picks her up in the most graceful manner. Realizing her embarassment, heremarks: "No one but myself witnessed the accident, madam. Those boys are laughing about a thing which happened here two days ago. It is pleasant day for a bad day, madam. Your folks are all well, I hope? Lots of people buying Santa Claus presents just now. The boys are laughing because a bald-headed man fell down. Boys will laugh, you know, when they are

THE CHAMPION CHECKER-PLAYER. Special Dispatch to The Chicas Tribus.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 24.—James Wylie,
"Herd Laddie," of Leven. Fifeshire. Special the acknowledged champion checker-plane the world, is in this city engaged in a sens games with W. B. Fonville, who is undoubte the best player in the State, and Mr. S. Tor the best player in the State, and Mr. S. Tame, of Wilmington, Will County, Ill., also a player of considerable prominence. Up to this morning sixteen games had been played between Mr. Fonville and the champion, of which numbers latter won threen, Mr. Fonville making the draws. The eight games played between Mr. Turner and the champion were were based in Turner and the champion were won by the at Mr. Wyllie's playing is a little shead of a thing ever seen here—so Fonville is willing admit. He follows no book, but plays cut to win." as he says.

Wyllie arrived in America fourteen months in acceptance of a challenge fourteen months.

in acceptance of a challenge sent him by Bukk, "The Boy," of Boston. Two matches have bun played between them in which only two games were lost by the champion. Out of 333 kmm played in New York, Mr. Wyllie won 286 and but four, the remainder being draws. He has that 4,000 games since landing in this country, on of which he has lost but 144. which he has lost but 14! He has been a c student of the game of checkers for forty-si years, and his equal is not living. He will main in Kankakee about a week, when he probably go to Chicago to engage some of "crack" players in that city.

High Salaries in 1816. In 1816, when the salaries of the Pe cials were less than one-fourth of what the an now, an act was passed by Congress to it was them a little, and the late Gov. Three, the them a little, and the late Gov. Throw the member of Congress, voted for the structure of t

His Excellency, D. D. Tompkins.

From the Peoria (Id.) Transcript, Das 18.

Mr. Donald Murchison, a staid Scotch first of Toulon, shipped to Chicago, on Thursday, in one lot, 1,500 fat noge of his own feed a Eight hundred of these hogs were purchisel ast eummer by Mr. Murchison in the great per-devastated region, and taken to his fam Stark County to be fatted, When he brought the home some of his neighbors about the second of the properties of the second of t home some of his neighbors shook the and expressed doubts of his ability to in condition for the market. Mr. M. thought, however, they would not be withstand the influence of plenty of ce this he was not mistaken. It took a husbels, though to keen the The value of the shipment In addition to these, Mr. Mure

Rapid Transit of the Dead The dead are to be furnished with "noisit" in Vienna by means of a postmatic raneous railroad, with termini extending the cellars of centrally-located chapels in to the cometeries. After the funeral service chapels the chapel the coffin will be placed lengths. a small platform-car moving on rails shot off through the tunnel to the cethe rate of 40 miles or so an hour, undertaker will receive it. Then the vill disperse from the chapel and the

will be over. DORAN-Dec. 23, Thomas Doran, aged 2 years Funeral from 147 Bromer-st., by carriages to Calva-WALKER-On Dec. 23, at 2 a. m., Nors Coop, with at Walker. from her late residence, corner Thirty-first and i-sis., at 9 o'clock Sunday. Dec. 31, for Sa surch, thence to Calvary by carriagas. rout Free Press and Evening News places copp.

HATCH-In this city, Dec. 24, Hiram Pearl, and bars and I month, only child of Tollie and the late He atch.

[**Aurora (III.) papers please copy.

| **Aurora (III.) papers please copy.

| **Aurora (III.) papers please copy. Prayers at the house at 2:30 to-day, before remains to Michigan for interment.



SPECIAL NOTICES. Centaur Linimer family use, the Yellow Wrapper is animals. Price 30 cents; large tles \$1.

CATARRH CURE. TOWNE'S

UNIVERSAL CATARRH

(TAKEN INTERNALLY). It removes the CAUSE, gives tone to the parts about and they soon become natural and healthy, and you have no more trouble with catarrh. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drag

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, STOVES,
CROCKERY WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 38, AT 34 OCLOCK,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, AND GOLD JEWELSY,
MEW YORK MONSY LOAN OFFICE,
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, AT 180 CLOCK,
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LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS FURS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
TUESDAY MORNING, DKC. S., AT BOULOGE,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. By SMITH & HARRISON.

On Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 and 7 o'clock, GREAT BOOK AUCTIO

WILL BE CONTINUED. Ton cases New Books, just arrived, will be educationatest opportunity ever effered in Chicago for Escoks.

SMITH & HARRISON, Austioners, SI Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Thams. On Saturday, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Furniture, Carpets, &c. Large lot Second-Hand Goods just received the must be sold to make room.

SMITH & HARRISON, Anctionary, 81 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Treats. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av. AT AUCTION On Saturday, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery. 30 Decorated Toilet Sets.

Household Furniture, Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchel Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Carrest Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

Saturday, Dec. 26, at 9:30 a. m., FURNITURE,

Honsehold Goods and General Merchandist. An immense stock to be sold without regard to cost a value. WE WANT BUYERS:
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., ST East Washington-st. Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Ancies every Tuesday and Thursday Morains, a 9 1-2 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMAZA & Co., Antiesta

for the bank